

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich
and Hong Kong

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 12.

No. 30,871

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 22-23, 1982

ESTABLISHED 1887

British Claim a Falklands Bridgehead

U.K. Sets Cease-Fire Condition

From Agency Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The British ambassador to the United Nations, Sir Anthony Parsons, said on Friday that his government would never agree to an unconditional cease-fire while Argentine troops remained on the Falkland Islands.

Sir Anthony said that such proposals would be unacceptable to Britain because they would enable Argentina to consolidate what it had acquired by force and "leave us with our hands tied." He spoke before entering urgent consultations at the UN Security Council called after the failure of UN peacekeeping efforts and the announcement that Britain had begun military operations to retake its colony.

Sir Anthony summed up that "this last round of negotiations is certainly dead in the water."

UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar warned an emergency session of the Security Council Friday that peace efforts must continue or the prospect is "destruction and the loss of many, many lives."

The secretary-general told a tense and crowded chamber he still believes the United Nations "could restore peace in the South Atlantic and open the way for an enduring solution of the long-standing dispute."

Later he said, "I think we will keep trying, perhaps in a different way." Perhaps others can take action — the Security Council — perhaps another country or a group of countries, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar had said Thursday after announcing "my efforts have now ended."

Public Session

The council decided at a 90-minute, closed-door Friday morning session to convene a public session over American objections. Ambassador Carlos Ozores of Panama, a member of the council, told a reporter that the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, opposed a public meeting because it would aggravate the situation.

After more than an hour of private consultations with all 15 members present, the council opened a public meeting at the request of Argentina, Panama and Ireland.

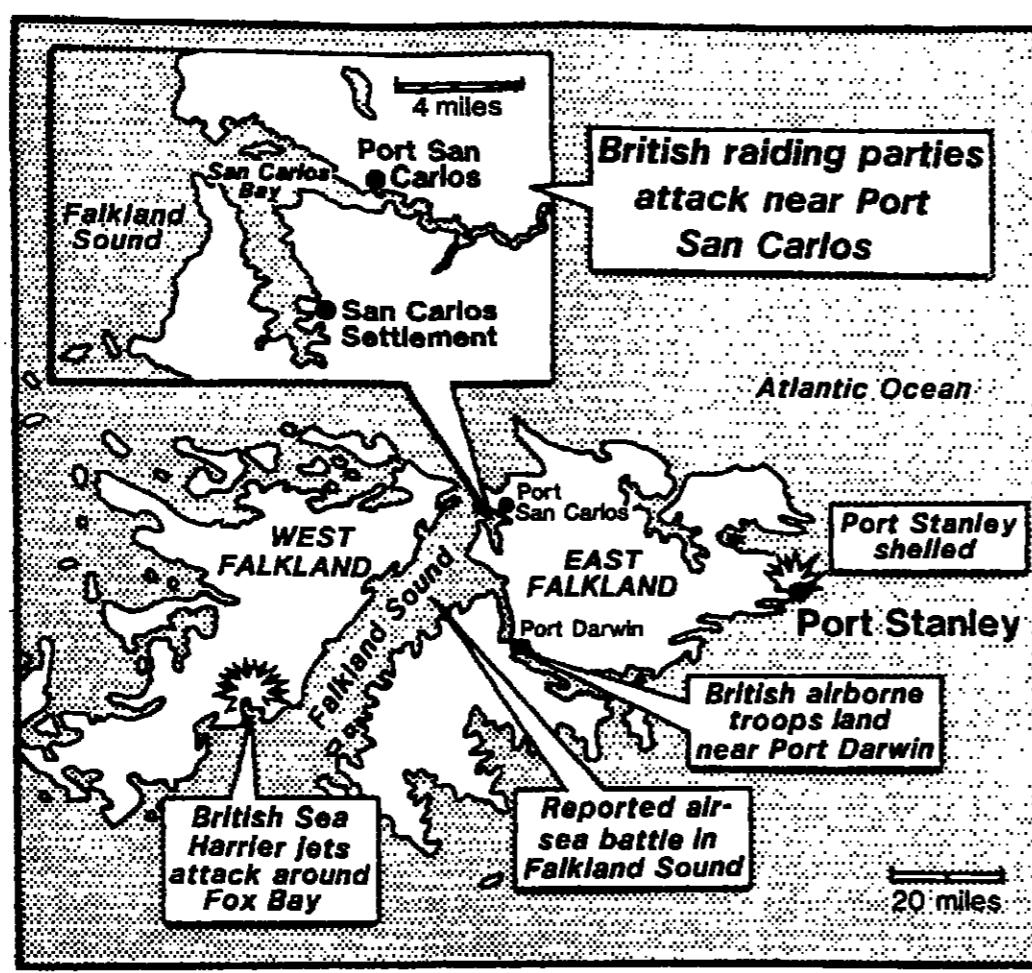
The Argentine representative at the United Nations, Eduardo Roca, said that the nation's foreign minister, Nicomed Costa Méndez, would be flying to New York overnight. He said the only thing that Argentina had pressed for was a formal, public meeting of the Security Council.

Diplomatic sources said that any condemnation of British military raids on the Falklands was certain to be vetoed by Britain and maybe the United States and France. A similar censure of Argentina would be vetoed by the Soviet Union.

U.S. Commitments

The council has not met formally on the Falklands since the session on April 3 adopted, by a 10-1 vote with four abstentions, a British-sponsored resolution calling for a cease-fire, the withdrawal of Argentine troops and a negotiated settlement. That session took place one day after the Argentine invasion.

A White House spokesman said that President Reagan would meet commitments to provide aid to



British forces in the South Atlantic, but was pledged not to involve any U.S. military personnel. Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said that the administration was "in contact with those at the United Nations and elsewhere who also are striving for a peaceful solution." Any request by the British for aid, he said, "will be carefully evaluated on a case-by-case basis."

The British ambassador to Washington, Sir Nicholas Henderson, met with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to discuss the escalation of the fighting and said afterward that Mr. Haig was aware of Britain's desire for a negotiated settlement, as well as of its determination to secure the withdrawal of Argentine forces. Argentine Ambassador Esteban Tafací also paid a visit to the State Department, but would not disclose its purpose.

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Argentine Foreign Minister Nicomed Costa Méndez went to meet President Leopoldo Galtieri Friday as the attacks began.

Arms Protests Rise in E. Germany Church Helps Lead a Challenge Against Military Policy

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

DRESDEN, East Germany — After gloating for months over the rise of nuclear disarmament campaigns in the West, East Germany is now confronted with one of its own, representing the strongest grass-roots challenge to a Soviet-backed military policy anywhere in Eastern Europe.

At some personal risk, participants in the campaign are denouncing what they call the excessive militarization of life in East Germany and the one-sided slant of official propaganda that blames only the United States for the arms race.

Limited to small youth groups, Protestant churches and some intellectual circles, the protest drive here has only a fraction of the scope and force of Western peace movements. But its development inside the Soviet Union's most powerful military and economic ally was apparently viewed as dangerous enough this spring to warrant a stern police response.

Security officials, claiming that military service among East German youth was being undermined, stripped the protest's peace emblems — felt patches with the biblical phrase "Swords into

plowshares" — off the clothing of hundreds of youths who had joined the cause. For their involvement, some students are being threatened with expulsion from universities, and others have been questioned by police.

A new military service law decreeing that women can be drafted during an emergency was passed in March. In the meantime, Communist authorities have sought to co-opt the protest slogans and claim a sort of official monopoly on the peace issue.

For the East German Protestant Church, which had tried to channel concern about national military policies along less confrontational lines, the crackdown poses a moral and tactical dilemma.

A real blowup with the government would jeopardize the church's ardent efforts and the role played by the Roman Catholic Church in Poland. But a senior East German clergyman contended that the situations are not similar since the Roman Catholic Church has traditionally had a more dominant position in Polish history and society than has the Protestant Church in modern Germany.

The social forces at work here are also different. East Germany's peace protest can hardly be termed a movement. It is more of a loose movement. The church wants to speak

INSIDE

POLISH THREAT — Jacek Kuron, a leading architect of Solidarity, now says the union must prepare to use force against the Polish authorities, an underground publication reports. Page 2.

TECHNOLOGY BLOCK — The U.S. Commerce Department is giving top priority to efforts to stem the flow of advanced, military-application hardware to Soviet-bloc nations. Page 3.

INDONESIA REBUKED — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has issued a rebuke to Indonesia for refusing to accept one of the Foreign Service's top Asian experts as ambassador. Page 3.

LITERARY LIFE — One of the best short-story writers in the English language today, Mavis Gallant reviews a new book about Paris intellectual life in the 1930s and 1940s and is herself the subject of an interview. Weekend, Page 5W.

OPEC HOLDS LINE — OPEC ministers meeting in Quito decided to retain their ceilings on oil production and the benchmark price of \$34 a barrel. A four-member committee will likely review the policy in July. Page 9.

High Material Losses Inflicted by Argentine Airborne Resistance

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — British troops stormed ashore at an undefended point on the Falkland Islands on Friday and secured a beachhead in the face of intense Argentine air attacks, Defense Secretary John Nott said.

"British forces have now established a firm bridgehead on the Falkland Islands," Mr. Nott announced. "A secure land base is being consolidated."

Mr. Nott did not say precisely where the bridgehead was established. But Argentina, which seized the Falklands on April 2, said

A cardinal says the pope may still visit Britain next week. Page 2.

ish ships were putting troops ashore at Port San Carlos, an inlet on the northwest corner of East Falkland. It lies about 50 miles (80 kilometers) across the island from the capital, Stanley.

"Argentine forces have suffered some casualties and some prisoners have been taken," Mr. Nott said. "There will have been British casualties but we have no details."

A television reporter with the British task force said in a telephoned account of the British landings that the operation, "from the first man to the last man ashore, took just over four hours."

Independent Television News reporter Michael Nicholson said: "In less than 15 minutes they bombarded that position with over 60 shells. They've established their beachhead. We can see them quite clearly. One of them is only about a mile away around a cluster of houses. We can see the light tanks, we can see the Scorpions they're setting up their air defenses, we can see the helicopter pads, tanks — they're all established. Already we know they had unopposed landings in all but one of them."

"We could hear some firefights as we were in our ships at the beginning of the Sound. One of the unopposed landings was near a small village — really just a cluster of white stone buildings. Troops found 31 Falklanders in their own makeshift shelter, including 14 children there."

"They're all safe and they're all uninjured."

Material losses were high, Mr. Nott said. Five British ships were damaged and 14 Argentine planes shot down. "We have also lost two helicopters," he said.

Britain earlier reported that 21 men were killed in the accidental crash of a helicopter shortly before the heavy attack started at dawn.

In Buenos Aires, a military spokesman said the Argentine Air Force counterattacked the island capital of Stanley and other areas with rapid-fire 4.5-inch cannons. Harrier jump-jets struck Argentine positions around Fox Bay on Falkland Sound, the narrow channel dividing the two main Falkland islands, the Defense Ministry said.

Equipment Landed

Mr. Nott said the main landing was accompanied by a number of smaller raids at other points and some of those troops remained ashore.

Mr. Nott said British paratroopers and marine commandos were ashore "in substantial numbers" with artillery, anti-aircraft weapons and other heavy equipment.

A series of communiques from Buenos Aires said Argentine planes sent from mainland bases 450 miles from the islands were attacking three British warships in Falkland Sound and other ships outside the bay.

The landings came barely 12 hours after negotiations between Britain and Argentina collapsed, with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher accusing Argentina of "obduracy, intransigence and bad faith."

Michael Foot, the head of the opposition Labor Party, urged Mrs. Thatcher to keep open diplomatic channels because "no military settlement of the dispute can be effective or final."

The foreign minister, Lio Shinyang, was retained. The former martial law commander and army chief of staff, Lee Hui Song, was appointed transport minister. Gen. Yoon Sung Min, chairman of the

Reagan Sets New Global Strategy Aide Says Plan Is Aimed at Diminishing Soviet Empire

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has approved a tough new global military, political and diplomatic strategy aimed at shrinking the Kremlin to turn its attention to "butter, not beans," his top security adviser said Friday.

William P. Clark, assistant for national security affairs, outlined the strategy in a major address at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Georgetown University.

"It is our fondest hope that with an active yet prudent national security policy, we might one day convince the leadership of the Soviet Union to turn their attention inward, to seek the legitimacy that only comes from the consent of the governed, and thus to address the hopes and dreams of their own people," Mr. Clark said.

Shrinkage' of Russia

A senior White House official said Mr. Reagan approved an eight-page national security document that "undertakes a campaign aimed at internal reform in the Soviet Union and shrinkage of the Soviet empire."

The official said Mr. Reagan believes the "response will result in fundamentally different East-West

relations by the end of this decade."

The goal, the official said, is to compel the Soviet Union to focus on "butter, not beans" and to "not export terrorism around the world."

A directive implementing Mr. Reagan's decisions was sent to affected federal agencies on Friday, Mr. Clark said.

He said nuclear deterrence will be the foundation of military strategy and the "highest priority" will be accorded to "survivable communication systems."

MX Missile Deployment

Mr. Reagan decided Monday, Mr. Clark said, to go ahead and deploy the MX missile, possibly putting the initial missiles in existing Minuteman silos, and he has asked the Defense Department to recommend a survivable system by the end of the year.

A senior White House official confirmed reports earlier this week that the president is leaning toward underground, "dense pack" MX deployment. Under this "fratricide" concept, attacking warheads would destroy each other after the initial explosion.

In contingencies not involving the Soviet Union, Mr. Clark said, "we hope to rely on friendly regional states to provide military forces." But he said, "we must be prepared ... to commit U.S. forces to assist our allies."

"Although the most prominent threat to our vital interests worldwide is the Soviet Union," he said, "our interests are global."

"Our interests are global," he said, "and they conflict with those of the Soviet Union, a state which pursues worldwide policies imperialistic to our own."

Russia Seen as Threat

Mr. Clark said the strategy is aimed at preserving freedom and democracy, providing for U.S. security, closer linkage with allies, promotion of a well-functioning economic system and maintenance of a "strong, flexible, and responsive military."

"The prisoner has continued to verbalize threats," Mr. Brown said. "The panel finds that the continuing nature of the prisoner's threats and conduct has great significance now and would have been to other panels had they known about the threatening letters."

He referred to Sirhan's statement that he would turn the Arab loose to get him out of prison dead or alive when told his parole was in jeopardy in January, and to comments in 1979 that he would seek an alliance with the Soviet Union.

Algeria	5,500	Israel	15,220	Norway	5,000
Austria	17,500	India	10,000	Peru	1,000
Bahrain	6,000	Jordan	450	Portugal	1,000
Bulgaria	2,500	Korea	14,000	Spain	1,000
Canada	2,511	Latvia	2,000	Sri Lanka	100
China	400,000	Kuwait	2,000	Turkey	100
Croatia	4,500	Lebanon	2,000	U.S.	100
Cuba	100	Macedonia	1,000	U.S.S.R.	100
Croatia	4,500	Morocco	2,000	U.S.A.	100
Croatia	4,500	Moscow	2,000	U.S.S.R.	100
Croatia	4,500	Myanmar	2,000	U.S.S.R.	100
Croatia	4,500	Nicaragua	2,000	U.S.S.R.	100
Croatia	4,500	North Korea	2,000	U.S.S.R.	100
Croatia	4,500	Poland	2,000	U.S.S.R.	100
Croatia	4,500	Portugal	2,000	U.S.S.R.	100
Croatia	4,500	Russia	2,000	U.S.S.R.	100
Croatia	4,500	U.S.	2,000	U.S.S.R.	100
Croatia	4,500	U.S.S.R.	2,000	U.S.S.R.	100
Croatia	4,50				

Escalation of Struggle Proposed in an Article In Solidarity Journal

By Dan Fisher
New York Times Service

WARSAW — A leading architect of the Solidarity independent trade union movement now says that the union must prepare to use force against the authorities, according to an underground publication that has reached Western correspondents.

As a first step, Jacek Kuron on Thursday advised Solidarity leaders still at large to try to infiltrate the police and the army, the document said.

Western analysts who studied the document said they were not sure whether it was genuine. It follows and expands upon an earlier statement attributed to Mr. Kuron that was believed to have been smuggled out of the suburban Warsaw prison where the 48-year-old dissident has been interned with other union leaders and advisers.

Published by Solidarity

The new statement was published in Tygodnik Mazowsze, the weekly underground publication of Solidarity's Warsaw region.

The remarks were cast as a reply to more moderate responses to martial law that have been suggested by Zbigniew Bujak, head of Solidarity's Warsaw region, and other union activists who have escaped arrest.

Mr. Kuron was the head of the Committee for Social Self-Defense — known as KOR, its Polish initials — and a leading adviser to Solidarity. His ideas for far-reaching reforms in Poland, essentially by organizing society independent of the government, were instrumental in shaping the union and its program.

While the possible impact of his reported turn to more radical approaches is uncertain, such a significant change in his stance would be noteworthy in itself, as is the fact that such views were published in a publication that has generally taken a nonviolent line.

Mr. Kuron himself argued as recently as last summer that Solidarity should avoid taking any action that might be perceived by the Soviet Union as a threat to its vital

military interests in Poland. Such action would invite intervention by Warsaw Pact forces and a national catastrophe, Mr. Kuron said then.

Mr. Kuron is now quoted as saying that Solidarity leaders should set a general time limit, such as "in the fall," by which time the union will take action if no progress has taken place.

The action may be an open-ended general strike, according to the document, although that strategy would allow the authorities to concentrate on chosen targets and take advantage of their "undisputed superiority of men and equipment."

Unless the Solidarity leaders can line up a "decisive majority of soldiers and policemen," Mr. Kuron is reported to advise, they should assault preselected "power and information centers," with the help of "that minority of army and police which decide to stand on our side."

"I am not trying to convince you to call an assault," Mr. Kuron is quoted as saying. "But I am strongly advising organizing a center of the movement and an efficient information network."

Dissenters Sentenced

WARSAW (Reuters) — The Polish authorities have imposed prison sentences of up to five years on dissenters in several cities caught printing and distributing Solidarity publications, the official press said Friday.

A Warsaw military court imprisoned a 30-year-old teacher for five years and a factory worker for three years for posting and distributing leaflets in the southern town of Kanciugia.

The leaflets, which have been circulating in most Polish cities since martial law was imposed in December, have been used recently to publish the time and places of strikes and demonstrations called by Solidarity.

The official press agency PAP reported that 164 people had been sentenced to more than three years in jail for assaults on non police or soldiers.



The government made this official photograph of Argentine soldiers on duty in a street in Stanley available on Friday in Buenos Aires. However, it did not say when the photograph was taken.

Tiny French Isles Off Canada Stir Uneasy Analogies With Falklands

By Henry Ginder
New York Times Service

SAINT PIERRE, Saint Pierre and Miquelon — No Canadian invasion fleet has been sighted and one is not expected, but the 6,040 inhabitants of these little French-owned islands are at the center of a maritime dispute between France and Canada and are nervously making analogies with the Falklands.

On a clear day, which comes only once in a while in these fog-shrouded and stormy latitudes, one can see Newfoundland, 15 miles (24 kilometers) to the north. The islands, 93 square miles, are all that is left of a once-powerful French empire in North America and, perhaps better than anyone else, the islanders know what it is like to man a tiny European outpost in the New World thousands of miles from the mother country and to cling precariously to its way of life.

"I suppose the people of the Falklands want to remain English," said Joseph Lehuennec, a 72-year-old local historian and former mayor of Saint Pierre. "Well, the people of Saint Pierre want to stay French."

It has been that way for more than four centuries, ever since the French explorer Jacques Cartier claimed the islands for the French crown in 1536 and Bretons, Normans and Basques moved in to fish for cod and to provide a base for fleets from Europe.

Some Recruits Are Unfit, Soviet General Reports

United Press International

MOSCOW — The Soviet armed forces are having trouble with recruits who are physically unfit, politically naive or even pacifists, an army general says.

According to a newspaper report, Gen. Alexei A. Yevstheiev said Thursday this was particularly important because the anti-Communist, the anti-Sovietism of the belligerent forces of imperialism, first of all the U.S.A., and also its accomplices, make the threat of war a severe reality of our time.

Gen. Yevstheiev, head of the army and navy political department, told a congress of the Communist youth organization Komsomol that most recruits were physically and mentally fit but that "some fell short." His comments were published in the military newspaper Red Star.

"One must say that among the most healthy and strong young people who are called up, there are also youths whose muscles need additional training," he was quoted as saying.

"We find cases, even if they are isolated, when young people joining the army system show elements of political naïveté, pacifism, and carelessness in gauging the military threat on the part of our class enemies," he said.

E. German Protests Rise To Challenge Military Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

for the withdrawal of Soviet and American "occupation troops" from both Germanys. It also calls for the signing of peace treaties to end World War II officially and guarantee "noninterference" in the affairs of the two German states.

The appeal echoed a letter sent to Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev in October by the East German Communist dissident Robert Havemann, whose death in April at the age of 72 left a gap near the radical edge of the East German protest.

The first signs of the protest surfaced last spring in Dresden, which has one of the highest concentrations of Protestants in East Germany and a harsh memory of World War II. An intense bombing raid by U.S. and British forces on Feb. 13, 1945, killed 35,000 people.

Peace Forum

Individuals and youth groups asked Dresden church officials for help in petitioning for a civilian substitute to the military draft, such as service in hospitals and old-age homes. And last August, the Dresden church suggested a 24-month "peace" service as an alternative to the required 18 months under arms.

On Feb. 13 a peace forum at the Church of the Cross in Dresden drew from 4,000 to 6,000 people. The police permitted the event to go on, but a crackdown came later.

WORLD BRIEFS

Romania Cabinet Shakeup Approved

BUCHAREST — The Romanian parliament appointed a new premier Friday and approved a major reshuffle of the country's 55-member Cabinet.

Sources attending the parliamentary session said delegates named Constantin Dascalescu as premier, replacing Ilie Verdet, who had held the job since 1978. No reason was given for the change.

Mr. Dascalescu, one of President Nicolae Ceausescu's closest aides, was a member of the political executive committee, the top ruling body of the Communist Party. Observers here said that the reshuffle, which was the biggest government shakeup in years, was prompted by Romania's economic troubles. Other changes included the dropping of all seven deputy premiers. They were replaced by four new officials.

11 Killed in West Beirut Bombings

BEIRUT — Two bombs exploded within an hour Friday in Moslem west Beirut, killing at least 11 persons and wounding 17, police sources said. The Organization for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners claimed responsibility for the blasts and pledged to continue the attacks all foreigners left Lebanon.

Police said a man was killed when the first bomb exploded near the Beirut seaport, 100 yards from the U.S. Embassy, an hour after U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, Morris Draper, ended a round of talks in Beirut and flew to Damascus.

About an hour later, a second, more powerful bomb destroyed the side of a building housing a Nasserite magazine, Al Morabit. Police sources said at least 10 people died and 15 were wounded.

Peking Says Moscow Is Expansionist

PEKING — China Friday denounced the Soviet Union as the biggest expansionist nation of the modern age. The attack was made barely 24 hours after a renewed offer from Moscow to Peking to improve relations.

A commentary in the Communist Party newspaper, People's Daily, accused the Kremlin of trying to cause trouble between China and India. Those two nations have just concluded talks in New Delhi on improving their relations. The paper added, "In its quest for world hegemony, the Soviet Union is in the habit of sowing discord and creating divisions and contradictions between some countries so that it can fish in troubled waters."

The commentary was published as the annual visit to China by a senior Soviet official, Mikhail S. Kapitsa, drew to a close. Mr. Kapitsa, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Asia department, conferred twice with Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, a privilege that Soviet sources said indicated some progress.

U.S. Changes Attitude Over ID Cards

LOS ANGELES — Attorney General William French Smith says the Reagan administration is "open to the alternative" of a national identity card, but adds that it wants to try existing identification systems first.

It was the first time the Reagan administration had indicated it was not opposed to plans for creating a nationwide identity card to deal with illegal immigration. Mr. Smith revealed the change of policy by deleting a sentence from a speech he delivered on immigration policy to the California Chamber of Commerce on Thursday. It said: "The administration is opposed to the creation of a national identity card."

Asked afterward about the change, Mr. Smith downplayed its importance. "All we're saying is that we are open to all alternatives," he said. "But we want first to try existing identification systems, such as Social Security cards and drivers' licenses."

Salvadoran Relief Worker Abducted

SAN SALVADOR — The director of the Green Cross relief agency in El Salvador was kidnapped by six gunmen who raided his house at midnight on Thursday, the agency and family members said on Friday.

Juan Francisco Zamora, 27, and a relative were abducted by the gunmen, who took an unknown amount of money and numerous business papers from the family residence near the U.S. Embassy.

No motive was known for the abduction, which was the second attack on a Green Cross official in seven weeks. A Green Cross paramedic was killed April 2 by unidentified gunmen. The Green Cross is a private, nonsectarian relief agency founded in France during World War II and established in El Salvador during the 1970s.

Mitterrand Bars Africa Intervention

NIAMEY, Niger — French President Francois Mitterrand said Friday that France has no intention of intervening in either the civil war in Chad or the long conflict in the Western Sahara.

"France is not Africa's policeman," Mr. Mitterrand declared during a press conference on the third day of a five-day tour through former French colonies in West and North Africa. On Saturday, he will visit the Ivory Coast.

Mr. Mitterrand stressed that France was on good terms with both Algeria and Morocco and was not about to intervene in the war in the Western Sahara. "If we are asked for our advice, we will give it," he said. "A referendum would be the best method" for resolving the crisis. "It is first of all for the Saharans to determine their fate." He added that Chad must also determine its future within the context of the Organization of African Unity.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Egypt Won't Send Troops to Iraq But It Is Sending More Weapons

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Egypt's military and political leaders have indicated a willingness to send more war materiel to help Iraq in its war with Iran, but officials have ruled out involvement of Egyptian combat troops.

With the Gulf states looking increasingly toward Egypt as a potential political and military counterweight to a victorious Iran, the Egyptian leadership recently issued a series of statements delineating how far it was prepared to go to help save President Saddam Hussein of Iraq from a humiliating defeat.

It has also sketched out a role for Egypt in the region that seemed to combine a desire to serve as protector of the vulnerable oil producers in the Gulf with an awareness of the political limitations it is operating under at home and abroad.

The semi-official daily Al-Ahram said Friday that Egypt has provided Iraq with arms from its strategic reserve. The Associated Press reported. A senior reporter, Ibrahim Nafeh, said in his weekly column that the supplies included more than ammunition.

"They included kinds of weapons that are part of Egypt's strategic reserve," he said, adding that Egypt would have to buy replacements on the world arms market.

Although he did not specify what kind of weapons were involved, the implication was that they might have been fighters, tanks and missiles because Egypt produces its own small arms.]

Apparently seeking to stop speculation of an imminent Egyptian commitment of military manpower to Iraq, Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala on Monday denied the presence of any troops outside the country apart from advisers serving in Sudan from April 25.

At the same time, Mr. Abu Ghazala said Egypt was supplying Iraq with "all its military needs" that it could not get from other countries because it was an Arab country "whose very existence is now threatened."

A presidential foreign policy adviser, Osama Baz, has said that the extent of Egyptian assistance was "measured" by developments and this is a matter that varies from week to week."

Arab diplomatic sources say Egypt signed an agreement in

Singapore Undertakes Confucianism Revival

By Colin Campbell
New York Times Service

SINGAPORE — The government's sudden announcement, however, that a new Confucian curriculum would be devised has puzzled many people in this technologically advanced and officially democratic country.

Confucius is believed to have died in 479 B.C. The philosophy later elaborated in his name is widely assumed to have collapsed from its associated injustices and irrelevance around the time the last emperor of China was deposed in 1912.

Intellectuals Have Doubts

The study of Confucius still entrails scholars and individual seekers, but even Singapore's newspapers, normally deferential to Mr. Lee, his government and his People's Action Party, have been wondering in print just what an official Confucian revival will look like.

A Singaporean intellectual said last week that the plan was "a lot of nonsense." But like some others interviewed in recent days, he asked that his bemusement remain anonymous.

In a series of speeches, Mr. Lee has explained what he sees as the practical and moral pertinence of Confucian ideas. Dr. Tay Eng Soon, Singapore's minister of state for education, said in an interview

that "from the kind of feedback we've been getting, people like the idea."

Nothing resembling a Confucian textbook for school use has been written in many years, said Dr. Tay, and the Confucian corpus would have to be simplified and modernized. What might a high school student do, he asked, when presented with such ancient Confucian exemplars as that of the child who sits beside his mother when she is being bitten by mosquitoes, so that the mosquitoes will bite him?

"They would laugh," he answered. He said they would probably also wonder why the mother did not spray herself with insect repellent, and the gift of filial sacrifice would be lost.

American Contributions

At least four American professors have responded to the government's queries on how to teach Confucian ethics. They are Yu Ying-shi, professor of history at Yale; Tong Te-kong, chairman of the Asian studies department at City College in New York; Francis L.K. Hsu, director of the Center for Cultural Studies in Education at the University of San Francisco, and James Hsiung Chieh, professor of politics at New York University.

Some of the professors' reactions to the plan have been made public by the government. A common theme is that certain Confucian ethical principles are probably eternally valid and may be especially pertinent in a society whose traditional values are being corroded but not replaced by a hedonistic or at least selfish modernity.

The referendum proposes index-linked severance payments which Mr. Spadolini considers economically disastrous and which his bill limits.

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U.S. Moves to Check Exports of Technology To East-Bloc Nations

By Paul Richter
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige said here that he has created a new enforcement arm within the department as part of a "top-priority" effort to stem the increasing flow of advanced, military-applied export hardware to Soviet-bloc nations.

The department has added enforcement agents, opened a West Coast export-control office and increased scrutiny of export applications, Mr. Baldrige said Thursday.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Theodore Wu, an illegal-export expert with the Department of Justice's Los Angeles office, was nominated this month to head the unit in the newly created position of deputy assistant secretary for export enforcement.

"We have the systems to prevent the transfer of high technology products," Mr. Baldrige said in remarks to the Foreign Trade Association of Southern California, meeting here. "But the systems are out of date, and the problem keeps getting more serious."

Division Criticized

Mr. Baldrige's comments came two weeks after a Senate subcommittee released a report condemning the department's compliance division as poorly equipped and run by investigators who in some instances are "untrained and unqualified."

Mr. Baldrige acknowledged that the agency's efforts have not been adequate during his tenure but tried to shift most blame from the Reagan administration.

"Most of the examples [of export-control violations] in that subcommittee report came during the previous administration," he said in an interview after his speech.

Undersecretary Lionel Olmer said that while several U.S. electronics companies have charged that Japanese firms have exported chips at below cost prices to gain a market share, "nobody's been willing to put that down on a paper that they would sign."

In his remarks to the trade

group, he said, "some people whose interests are primarily commercial don't always appreciate the longer-term consequences of the export of critical technologies to our national security."

Mr. Baldrige declined to provide details of how many agents and how much additional money will be needed to control the problem.

The congressional report, issued by the permanent investigations subcommittee of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, said the department has six export-control inspectors. They include five at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York and a sixth in Washington.

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Brezhnev Death Rumors Highlight Information Vacuum

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — With his recent appearances and statements on nuclear arms limitation, Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev has returned to the public scene after his recent illness. But for the Soviet public, which gets its news almost exclusively from the Soviet media, Mr. Brezhnev never left.

The 75-year-old Soviet leader's four-week public disappearance was a major international news story, but the Soviet media have not said one word about it, nor has there been any official explanation.

Given Moscow's obsession with secrecy, this is hardly unusual. To be informed in the Soviet Union is a privilege, not a right. The traditional attitude is that information should be given on a need-to-know basis. In this case, the Kremlin clearly decided that the 260 million Soviet citizens did not need to know about their leader's silence.

This posed a problem for foreign correspondents. Russians seem to think it odd and suspicious that anyone should concern himself with the details of subjects that are not in his field. It seems almost impudent, for instance, to ask a spokesman of the Soviet Air Force how many aircraft it has ("Many" was the reply).

When it comes to matters of state policy and leadership changes, there is hardly anyone to turn to for information. Both Tass and Pravda, official organs of

the country and the Communist Party, maintain a policy of silence on such issues.

As far as the Soviet media are concerned, Kremlin leaders never get ill, nor do they argue with one another over policies, nor do they make mistakes while in power. The information vacuum surrounding the

NEWS ANALYSIS

crenelated walls of the Kremlin is designed to project an image of harmony, tranquility and stability.

It is not a perfect vacuum. The absence of information generates rumors among the elite. Some information trickles out in dribs and drabs, either from Soviet officials on the Kremlin's fringes or from East European visitors. Yet for foreign journalists, the information is almost impossible to verify with anyone in a position of authority.

The extraordinary thing about rumors surrounding Mr. Brezhnev's recent illness was that they were so widespread they reached the level of barbershops, schools and factories. The resulting tension and the absence of information led to speculation among foreign observers. Who was spreading the rumors? Who stood to gain from them?

Ever since the death last January of Mikhail A. Suslov, the No. 2 man in the Kremlin hierarchy, there have been indications of a power struggle among top

figures jockeying for position in what is generally perceived as the twilight of the Brezhnev era.

This jockeying was not directed against Mr. Brezhnev, although the ultimate prize is his post once he leaves the political stage. There was speculation among foreign analysts in Moscow that much of the infighting was directed against Konstantin U. Chernenko, a Brezhnev protege, who was taken into the ruling Politburo less than four years ago and whose sudden rise is believed to have been opposed by other senior figures.

According to this argument, Mr. Chernenko has tried to consolidate his authority while his patron was still in charge. Various rumors, including those linking members of Mr. Brezhnev's family to certain corrupt practices, were seen as part of an effort to prevent Brezhnev loyalists in the Politburo from installing Mr. Chernenko in Mr. Suslov's old post.

The confusion was even greater because staffers of Tass, Moscow television and official journals were also talking about the death rumor and searching for clues themselves. A Soviet journalist reported that Mr. Brezhnev's name was deleted from a nonpolitical magazine article scheduled for publication.

Nobody seemed able to pinpoint the source of the death rumors. While Western broadcasts beamed to the Soviet Union may have helped spread the word of the leader's illness, there is a general agreement that the rumors of his death originated in the Soviet Union.

Jakarta Rebuffs Envoy, Draws U.S. Displeasure

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has expressed regret that Indonesia has refused to accept one of the Foreign Service's top Asian experts as the next ambassador to that country.

A statement read Thursday by Dean Fischer, the State Department spokesman, was meant both as a rebuke to the Indonesians for the unusual action in turning down President Reagan's nominee and as a sign to the Foreign Service that Mr. Haig was not indifferent to the fate of the nominee, Morton L. Abramowitz, whose latest post was ambassador to Thailand.

"Mort Abramowitz is a truly outstanding foreign service officer who has served with distinction in a variety of responsible and challenging positions," Mr. Haig's statement said. "There has never been any question in the president's mind or my own that he was an excellent choice for the post in Jakarta, and we expressed to the government of Indonesia our full confidence in him."

Mr. Fischer was unable to say why Mr. Abramowitz was unacceptable to the Indonesians. He said Jakarta gave no official explanation for the decision — one that is rarely taken by governments because it is considered insulting to refuse the nomineee of a friendly government.

Friends of Mr. Abramowitz attributed his problems in large part to an anonymous "point paper" memorandum dated Oct. 1, 1981, that apparently circulated within the Reagan administration.

The document, which was stamped "Confidential," was given to the syndicated columnist Jack Anderson in February, and he gave a copy of it to The New York Times on Thursday. It alleges, among other things, that Mr. Abramowitz's "political philosophy is akin" to Democratic Party politicians such as George S.

McGovern, Edmund S. Muskie and Walter F. Mondale and that he was "the architect for U.S. troop withdrawal from Korea in 1977."

Mr. Abramowitz's friends disagreed with both of those statements, saying he had in fact argued strongly against President Jimmy Carter's decision, later rescinded, to pull back the troops.

In December, Indonesian officials told persons at the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta that President Suharto had received a copy of an anti-Abramowitz memorandum and was opposed to his becoming ambassador, a department official said. Because of such negative responses from Indonesia, the State Department had hesitated to ask for formal acceptance of Mr. Abramowitz.

But recently the department went ahead and asked for acceptance. The Indonesians then responded this month that they would neither accept nor reject Mr. Abramowitz, which a department official said was "an Indonesian no."

Other theories advanced by friends of Mr. Abramowitz were that some Thai officials told the Indonesians that Mr. Abramowitz was a "tough" envoy and that they should beware. Others said it was possible the Indonesians, most of whom are Moslem, decided not to irritate Islamic fundamentalists by accepting Mr. Abramowitz, who is a Jew.

Mr. Abramowitz, in a telephone conversation Thursday, refused to comment on his case, except to say there was no evidence to suggest he was turned down for religious reasons.

Mugabe in Rome for Talks

ROME — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe arrived Thursday night at the head of a senior government delegation.



Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., left, shook hands with Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta as King Hassan watched after the signing of a cultural accord in Washington.

Morocco Appears to Play Down Any Accord With U.S. on Bases

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Moroccan foreign minister has appeared to minimize the meaning and extent of an eventual agreement with Washington that would allow U.S. forces to make use of Moroccan military facilities.

Administration officials said on Wednesday that they had hoped to conclude an agreement on the use of a base or bases before the end of a visit by Morocco's King Hassan II. On Thursday, however, the State Department said that only a cultural agreement would be signed before the king left Washington.

White officials declined to link permission to use the Moroccan bases to promises of U.S. military aid. Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta said Thursday that the accord would fall "within the scope of giving Morocco weapons to defend itself" and that any Americans in Morocco would be there to help the Moroccans. The United States has sought transit rights in Morocco for use in potential Middle East crises.

Mr. Boucetta sought to dismiss the Polisario Front as no more than "a faction armed by Libya and sheltered by Algeria." He said that Morocco refused to negotiate with the independence movement because it did not exist. He said, "What is the Polisario? No more than 10 people."

The Polisario fighters are Saharans challenging Morocco's claim to rule the Western Sahara, an area given up by Spain in 1976.

Some members of the U.S. Congress have begun to express concern that the United States could be dragged into involvement in the dispute as it did in guerrilla wars in Central America. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has tried to block the use of U.S. military personnel, including trainers, in any activity involving the Saharan conflict.

Reagan Praises Black University

By Paul Taylor
and Sandra R. Gregg
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, bearing effusive praise and some surprise federal largess, ventured a few miles uptown from the White House to proclaim the virtues of his economic program at a fund-raising reception at Howard University, a predominantly black college.

Mr. Reagan was greeted warmly on Thursday evening by 350 university benefactors who attended the \$1,000-a-person event. But on the outskirts of the main campus quadrangle, which had been sealed off by the Secret Service to all but those attending the reception, another 250 faculty and staff members and students chanted protests.

At the reception, Mr. Reagan spoke glowingly of the role that Howard and other predominantly black colleges had played in "offering hope ... at a time when education opportunities [for blacks] were denied elsewhere."

He said that the last 15 years had demonstrated that government-inspired programs of economic redistribution, no matter how well-intended, produce an "ever-shrinking pie" of economic abundance. His economic program, he said, would bring a bigger pie and therefore bigger slices for all citizens.

Shortly after he finished his anti-big-government argument, the president shifted gears and engaged in the old-time religion of political grandmanship. He announced that the Urban Mass Transit Authority had just awarded \$800,000 in research grants to predominantly black colleges, with two of the 10 grants going to Howard.

Alan Hermesch, director of the university's information office, said afterward that the announcement had come as a surprise.

Mr. Reagan also surprised Mr. Hermesch with an anecdote he told about the first time he became familiar with Howard. He said that, during the campus unrest of the late 1960s, he read a survey of

student attitudes that showed one campus after another filled with disillusionment and despair. But at Howard, he recalled, the overwhelming majority of students expressed pride in our country," a finding that brought "great joy to a lot of us on the shady side of the generation gap."

Mr. Hermesch said that he was not familiar with the survey. A White House press spokesman said on Thursday night that he also was not familiar with it, adding that the president had inserted those remarks in his prepared text on his own.

Meanwhile, the House braced for opening of debate Friday on several budget alternatives, with everyone hedging bets and Mr. Reagan taking a low-key, backstage role, at least for now.

Three main alternatives include a Democrat-drafted plan recommended by the House Budget Committee, one prepared by House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois, in consultation with some GOP moderates and Democratic conservatives, and another bipartisan plan advanced by moderates of both parties.

It would also create two new exemptions from the act, one for technical data that cannot be exported and another for records or information in Secret Service files involving protection duties of agents.

The new version also would permit a business that submitted information to the government to be notified if a Freedom of Information request had been made for that information. It would provide an opportunity for the business to state its case while the government decided whether to release the information and would grant the business the statutory right to judicial review of the final decision.

Gandhi and Congress-I Party Suffer Severe Setbacks in 3 State Elections

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her Congress-I Party lost one state election Friday, trailed in a second and failed to retain an absolute majority in a third in an apparently serious erosion of her popularity.

The results represent a setback for Mrs. Gandhi, who is halfway through a five-year term of office, even though an alliance led by her party took the southern state of Kerala from a Marxist-led front in Wednesday's regional elections.

Other results show that the fragmented opposition forced a stalemate in the northern farming state of Haryana and was slightly ahead of the Congress-I in the state of Himachal Pradesh. Both states were ruled by Mrs. Gandhi's party.

A Marxist-left front gained an absolute majority in the volatile eastern state of West Bengal where Mrs. Gandhi had campaigned hard to wrest control from the Communists.

Former Foreign Minister Atal Behari Vajpeyi, whose Bharatiya Janata Party is ahead of the Congress-I in Himachal, said Mrs. Gandhi's party had lost public support. Even in Kerala, where the literacy rate is highest, Mrs. Gandhi's party could only win 20 seats in the 140-member assembly.

VOA Names News Director

WASHINGTON — William W. Marsh, 50, former head of the Voice of America in Munich, has become director of its news division in Washington, the U.S. International Communications Agency announced.

DEATH NOTICE

HENRY FLETCHER
Graduated Harvard 1950, writer of *Men and Women* and of *Vigilante*; died in Paris at the age of 53 of a heart attack while being treated for cancer. Burial will be held with the immediate family.

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

EEC Falkland Fallout

While the crisis in the Falklands seems to be moving toward a climax, Britain's relations with its friends and allies in Europe get steadily worse. Earlier this week, after much debate, the European Economic Community grudgingly extended for one week its economic sanctions against Argentina. In both the reluctance and the brevity of the extension it was a remarkably unhelpful gesture.

If the gesture was intended to dissuade the British from further action, it will doubtless prove to have been a failure as well. It can only have been read in London as one more reason to get the affair settled.

After the split vote on sanctions, EEC ministers then proceeded to take up the annual row over agricultural subsidies. It has been running more or less continuously since Britain joined Europe nine years ago, and if it involved money alone it might perhaps be soluble. But it acts as a magnet, drawing to it all the political suspicions and resentments that surround British membership.

The British tradition was low food prices and no farm price supports. The Continental tradition was the opposite. Britain understood, when it came into the EEC, that its food would cost more. But no one foresaw or could have foreseen the huge contributions of cash that the arcane EEC formulas would

extract from Britain. The effect is, absurdly, that British consumers with their low incomes are heavily subsidizing the agriculture of Northern Europe with its high incomes.

To force a better settlement this spring, Britain had been blocking the farm price increases that the rest of the EEC wanted. There was an unwritten rule that no country was ever overridden on a matter of national interest, but on Tuesday the others overrode Britain on the farm prices.

The British were incensed. The French contributed their annual statement to the effect that they are fed up with the British — suggesting once again that the advent of a Socialist government in Paris has made fewer changes than you might think. The upshot is a great surge of ill feeling, far more than the farm quarrel normally generates. This time the votes seem clearly to imply a lack of support for the Falklands venture and perhaps even an inclination to take advantage of Britain's distraction.

As wars go, the battle for the Falklands is a small one. But it has already had startling consequences. For one thing, it may have transformed naval warfare. For another, it now seems to threaten real damage to the political base on which the EEC stands.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Dominican Good News

They elected a president in the Dominican Republic the other day and the first thing he did was to ask the two main losers to help arrange a smooth transition. All the actors in this constitutional drama are civilians, and both of the losers are former presidents.

Not a big deal, you might think. But it is, when you recall the situation a generation ago, after the assassination of the tyrant, Rafael Trujillo. Before he seized power in 1930, Santo Domingo had had 123 rulers; all but four post-colonial leaders were military men. No president ever stepped down voluntarily. As President Kennedy's envoy, John Bartlow Martin, found in 1962: "The history of the republic is really non-history. It shows no development of social or political institutions. It shows no growth of a nation. We ourselves seldom realize how much we owe our past. Dominican history, unfortunately, despite all the bravery and bloodshed and

sacrifice, comes to nothing. The Dominicans have ended where they began."

They have come a long way in the last 20 years. They have nourished a democratic culture despite poverty, plugging sugar prices and a brief, unwarranted U.S. military intervention in 1965. A threatened coup four years ago, when leftist Antonio Guzmán was chosen president, was helpfully discouraged by the Carter administration. There was not even a threat this time.

The election of Salvador Jorge Blanco brings no guarantee of prosperity. But it does give hope for social and economic justice. And with every orderly election, 4 million Dominicans confound those who judged them too poor or illiterate to sustain free government. Not as promising a place for Latin democracy, one used to hear, as rich, literate and Europeanized Argentina.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LETTERS

Islam and Freedom

Lionel Bloch's inability (*Letters, May 7*) to understand how Islam can be said to offer "free expression in a world of oppression" shows how much he and others need to read Thomas Lippman's book. Bloch seeks to refute the proposition by citing some examples of repressive Muslim governments. But they, of course, constitute the "world of oppression" in which so many Muslims have to live. Islam may be used to justify oppression, but it also provides the victims, very often, with the only vocabulary and ideology through which they can articulate their misery, their anger and their aspiration to a better life.

EDWARD MORTIMER, London.

Assessing the UN

The article "3 Ex-Secretaries of State Urge U.S. to Reassess UN Policy" (*IHT, March 17*) noted that the chairman of the ad hoc American group, "who helped frame" its report, was Morris B. Abram, honorary president of the American Jewish Committee. The report attempted to identify the "ills" of the United Nations, and recommended that the United States be prepared to act outside the UN framework. The "ills" enumerated by the report were "Iraq's invasion of Iran" (as a case to demonstrate supposedly the incompetence of the Security Council), the "strange failure of the United Nations to endorse the Camp David agreements," and the "injection of extraneous issues, notably attacks on Israel."

The report recommended that the United States should reach a "gentleman's agreement" with black African nations to help fight racism and apartheid if they will oppose efforts to include "the irrelevant subject of Zionism."

It is indeed unfortunate that the findings of the report are so openly biased in favor of Israel and Zionism. We make the following observations:

• The report seems to find the problem of the United Nations to be the way states vote in the General Assembly (for instance, on resolutions which equated Zionism with racism and condemned Camp David), and not rather the

refusal of certain states or entities such as Israel to comply with the terms of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly.

• The report says nothing about the real problem of the United Nations, namely, the inability of the organization to deter aggression such as Israel's annexation of Arab territory, which violates not only the basic and fundamental provisions of the Charter but also customary rules of international law.

Reference to Iraq's supposed "invasion" of Iran is a red herring. It is clear that it was Iran and not Iraq which started the war, and it was Iran which still refused all efforts to mediate.

• The suggestion that the United States support black African nations at special conferences in South Africa if they bar the subject of Zionism reveals not only the Machiavellian content of the report but also the degree to which the authors have misunderstood the genuine animosity of African and Asian countries to the racist creed of Zionism.

• The problem of America's diplomacy is that it has come to be a prisoner and satellite to Zionist and Israeli interests. The solution cannot be for the United States "to act alone" outside the scope of the United Nations, but rather to free itself from the fetters of Zionist pressure groups and to act in harmony with America's national interest.

DR. M. EL-MASCHAT, Ambassador of Iraq, Paris.

Atlantic Ink Spot

The Falkland Islands are nothing more than one big Korschak test. Everyone looking at the image interprets it differently.

DEBORAH HOCHGESANG, Hamburg.

The entire Falkland Islands crisis is deadly depressing not only because of current dangers but also because it is so historically repetitions — of political blunder of nationalism unleashed, of leaders diverted from their people's aspirations, of mediocrity and evil seeking reward. It is also depressing because:

• It was so inevitable. Argentina's continuous government by the military, and the reduction of

May 22: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Intellectuals and Bombs

PARIS — The colony of Russian "intellectuals," among whom the fabrication of bombs for export to Russia is carried on, is several thousand strong. They are mostly young men between 18 and 22 years of age, and are ardent students. At their meetings, speeches of the most fiery character against the czar and the Russian government are delivered. They are attended by disguised detectives and agents of the Russian embassy. However, it is difficult to ascertain the identity of the speakers, who frequently change their names. An official at the Prefecture said: "We are obliged to look on while infernal machines, destined for abominable outrages in Russia, are being fabricated."

1932: Earhart Crosses Atlantic

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland — Amelia Earhart landed her blue-and-gold monoplane in a meadow five miles from here, 15 hours and 38 minutes after she had left Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, for Europe. She won thus a triple distinction: She is the first woman to have flown the Atlantic alone; she is the first person to have spanned that body of water twice in an airplane, and she has made the fastest crossing on record. Fuel shortage caused by a leaky pipe connection led Miss Earhart to alight as soon as she came to land, instead of continuing her flight to Paris. "I knew I'd do it," Miss Earhart (Mrs. George Palmer Putnam) exclaimed, "but I sure am sorry I couldn't reach Paris."

Principles, Indeed, but Strength Is Not Rigidity

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Stone breaks scissors, scissors cut paper, but paper wraps stone, goes the old children's game. Strength is not just hardness or sharpness, but a sense of what is appropriate. Britain's Margaret Thatcher, living up to her "Iron Lady" image, seems to have lost sight of larger goals in the immediate crises facing her.

It is fortunate, but was not really unforeseeable, that the Falklands conflict and European Community economic issues should come to a head at the same time. The situation is full of ironies.

Last month, for the first time, the EEC reacted as a live political entity, with spontaneous, full and costly support for Britain against Argentina. Now it is more severely divided, on an economic issue, with domestic tensions that could have toppled the government, found sanctions on Argentina so painful they did not even agree to renew them for a mere seven days to give negotiations at the United Nations another chance.

The Continentals did not link

sanctions against Argentina with British willingness to compromise

on the EEC budget last month, but they obviously hoped a sacrifice for solidarity would encourage a reciprocal move. Ireland, and Italy with angry farmers. Britain refused to endorse the agreed level unless the others accepted Mrs. Thatcher's principle of full return of its contribution to the budget, rejecting a compromise offer that others considered fair or generous.

Since 1966, when the then six-member Community set aside the treaty replacing unanimity with weighted voting to approve de Gaulle and end its first threatened split, the custom has been to accept one-nation veto rights. But Britain, succeeding France as the most prickly member, provoked a revolution.

By vote, with Britain against and Denmark and Greece abstaining to show their preference for the veto system but acceptance of the decision, the Community partners set new prices anyway.

There will probably be reprisals and counter-reprisals, raising the stakes for saving face as they have been raised in the Falklands dispute. Yet it is obvious in both cases that sooner or later there will have to be an accommodation. Prime Minister Thatcher is committed to keeping Britain in the European Community, and it cannot pull out now without huge damage to its own interests. In the Falklands, even if her military forces completely overwhelm the Argentines, which is unlikely, time is against the British. They cannot defend the islands indefinitely, and will still have to look for a negotiated settlement.

The short-term temptation to win national plaudits for being unyielding remains keen in this world where politicians only have to worry about domestic ratings. Already France's President François Mitterrand has let it be known that he can be "as inflexible" as Mrs. Thatcher. But he is using words to cloak a

new French appreciation of how far interdependence has gone and how necessary it is to understand that economic, political and security problems must all be fit together in the common interests of the West. It is a thesis he will be advancing in summit meetings with President Reagan next month.

The French claim they did not retreat from de Gaulle's stand against supranationalism, because the voting was not on principle but on price. Still, it is an important precedent and they know it.

In the same way, Paris quietly broke with another Gaullist habit by arranging the NATO foreign ministers' spring meeting in Paris next year, for the first time since de Gaulle expelled the Alliance.

The astonishing symbolism is officially brushed aside with the disingenuous explanation that after so long it is France's turn to be host. Besides, a French spokesman said, foreign ministers will come, the defense ministers' meeting which France still refuses to attend to show its military independence, will have to be elsewhere.

Together the Community vote (favorable for France but still a price compromise) and the NATO gesture signal a willingness in Paris to accept the need for partners to accommodate each other. Together, Mrs. Thatcher's iron in the Falklands and in the Common Market signal trouble stirred by a contest of sheer will.

Principles matter, especially the historically recent principle against seizure of territory by force in a fragmented, over-armed world. Argentina must recognize that its claim cannot be validated that way. But it is also important to realize that, standing on one's own chosen principle is a shaky national platform, and room has to be made for others to avoid disasters for all. Rigidity isn't victory.

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Falkland Ripples, Already Choppy, Can Turn Into Waves

By Charles William Maynes

WASHINGTON — Thursday's decision by Prime Minister Thatcher to abandon diplomacy and to unleash her fleet in an attempt to dislodge Argentina from the Falkland Islands by force pushed the six-week-old crisis into a perilous new phase.

Her decision, along with the collapse of the UN mediation effort, leaves the United States virtually alone in the critical task of doing what it can to end the war soon.

In addition to the now obvious opportunities that the crisis is creating for the Soviet Union and the damage that it is causing to the United States' relations with Latin America, the Falklands war has already had the following unexpected effects:

• Economically, it has resulted in a decision by Venezuela to withdraw from London banks its dollar deposits, now estimated as high as \$3 billion. It has caused the developing countries to seek amendments to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade that would limit the ability of industrialized countries to impose economic boycotts. It has led Lloyd's of London to cancel ship-

ping insurance for vessels going to Argentina; this in turn has led the Soviet Union to postpone grain contracts with Argentina and issue menacing protests to London.

• Diplomatically, it has set back peace prospects in Northern Ireland. Britain will not soon forget that after the sinking of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano, the government of the Irish Republic decided that Britain had become the "aggressor." It has poisoned the United Kingdom's relationship with the other EEC countries.

• It has emboldened developing countries all over the world to move up the technological scale in their arms purchases; after all, a single Argentine pilot armed with a French missile scored his country's first major victory in the conflict.

And it has raised the gravest doubts about the continuing ability of NATO countries to cooperate with one another in vital areas that are formally outside the NATO framework.

• If an Argentine submarine or aircraft were to sink a British troop ship, sending perhaps thousands to a watery grave, Britain would almost certainly abandon the effort to recapture the Falklands, and Mrs. Thatcher's decision to do so perfectly locate [the British ships] and have them within range of all of the arms systems we have. As soon as this happens, we will launch a massive attack."

When the British troop ships approach the area of operations, the potential for disaster of even greater magnitudes increases.

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WEEKEND

May 22-23, 1982

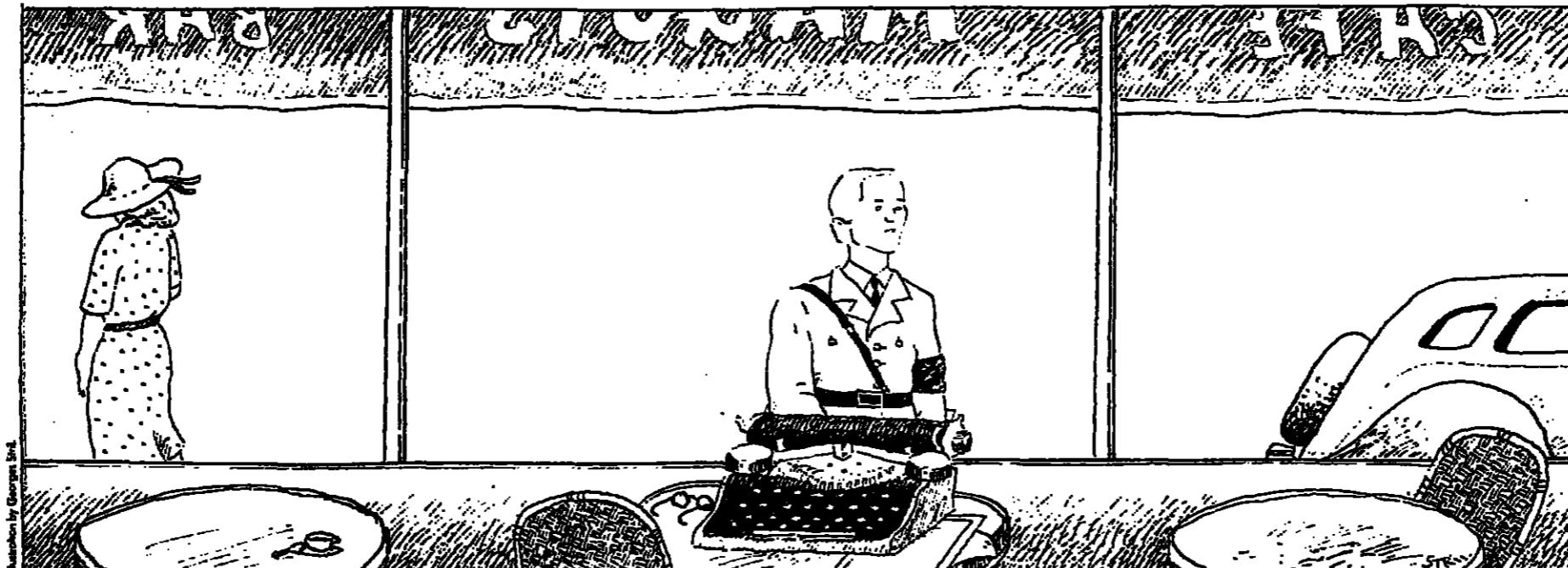
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The Left Bank: Every Man for Himself

THE LEFT BANK: Writers, Artists and Politics From The Popular Front to the Cold War.
By Herbert R. Lottman. 319pp. \$15.95.
Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

by Mavis Gallant

PARIS — Paris has two left banks, real and metaphorical, lower and upper case. Lowercase left bank consists of six wards, or arrondissements, inhabited for the most part by petit bourgeois families whose taste, conversation and preoccupations are at a great remove from the intellectual and literary squabbles, the style and the manner we still associate with "Left Bank." Uppercase Left Bank — as a place, not a frame of mind — is relatively small. The south side of the Seine is shaped something like an open fan; if you were to pick up the fan, your thumb would rest on that most evocative of metro stops, Saint-Germain-des-Prés, while the thumb would show its military history. I have to be elected together, the Committee for France would compromise a soldier's will to accept the need to accommodate each other. Mrs. Thatcher and the Islands, and in the market signal would be recent products of territory by grafted, overgrown vines must now be sold. It is also important that standing is a sign principle: a sign platform, and more for others to stand on. Rigidity can't be



ries is particularly welcome) and through a number of interviews with survivors, quoted indirectly.

When he adds a comment, it has the tone of a whisper. "What did he actually do?" asks of Sartre during the Occupation. To put the question is to state an opinion, of course. ("Went on with his work" is the answer, but that is not what is meant by "do" in that particular context.) The answer, then, has to be "Nothing much." Of Ernst Jünger, supposedly shocked after a conversation with the dementedly anti-Jewish Louis Ferdinand Céline (Céline complained that the Nazis were not getting rid of Jews fast enough), he remarks, "Still, one wonders if Jünger really had to cross the Rhine to see such people." Of Malraux, who had assured the *Littératuren Gazette* that his next novel was to be about Soviet workers in the oil fields, Lottman mourns,

"Perhaps he really thought he would do that." It is useless to chip away at the Malraux monument, and Lottman, sensibly, does not try. He merely serves him up, whiting away the way with his stunning mistress, at La Sacco, the villa in the south of France that Dorothy Bussy had lent him. With the villa came a manservant who cooked delicious meals and wore white gloves to wait on table. (Dorothy Bussy was Lytton Strachey's sister and Gide's translator. As a footnote to "The Left Bank," when she reclaimed her house there was not a bottle in the wine cellar, and some of the art hanging on the walls had disappeared.) In the meantime, Malraux's Jewish wife and their child were in hiding, short of money and sometimes

of food. When, in 1942, Malraux arranged a meeting with his wife, it was only to ask for a divorce so that he could marry his pregnant mistress. A divorce would have left Clara Malraux without even the token protection of an Aryan husband, and she had to refuse. During their conversation, Malraux observed that he was sick of lost causes (he meant the Spanish War) and would approach the Resistance only after the Americans had landed.

Troubled times promote callous behavior, particularly when it looks as if the trouble will last.

Lottman has praise and, one feels, genuine affection for Pablo Picasso. Although he ate heartily in black-market restaurants and never turned away an art lover in uniform, Picasso did sign a petition in favor of Max Jacob — who had been interned at Drancy, the French-run camp near Paris. His co-signers all big-fish collaborators or those apolitical minnows that always seem to swim along with the Right. Ironically, they had been Jacob's peace-time cronies.

The appeal came to nothing and Jacob died soon after. (Across his identity paper, which was returned to a member of his family, is scrawled "No ration card," in itself a death sentence.) Early this year the composer Henri Sauguet, interviewed by the Paris daily *Libération*, recalled how he and a few of Jacob's friends had asked Picasso to intervene directly with the Germans. Picasso, said Sauguet, "frequently received *l'Occupant* in his studio" and had "powerful connections." "I can still see

the scene. Picasso was eating lunch. He heard us out and replied, "Max is an angel. He'll fly over the wall."

What seems incredibly hard of heart, in retrospect, was probably no more than lack of imagination. The imagination of creative genius has nothing to do with putting oneself in another's place. Lottman, quoting Arthur Koestler, describes how a Frenchman would gain a political refugee, embrace him "and leave him shivering in the street"; and, as he points out, a writer such as Hemingway who did not need a free meal was more likely to be asked to dinner than a penniless novelist who had just escaped from Hitler.

Koestler's Frenchman, given the fact that he was ready to embrace an anti-Nazi refugee in public, might well have turned to active resistance when the time came; on the other hand, he might just as easily have retired to a cafe and written a one-act play. It would be interesting, though dispiriting, to trace the course that led directly to postwar fame, prosperity and intellectual authority. Which was the best starting gate — a terrace overlooking the Mediterranean, a regular table at the Café Flore or a life put at risk?

A chapter titled "Everybody Collaborated" begins: "If one were to tabulate the memoirs of those years, one might conclude that nearly everyone in Paris resisted the Germans during the occupation. But it is also possible to make the case that 'everybody collaborated.' There were so many, in fact, that to have called them to account later would have emptied publishing houses, theaters, literary reviews, not to speak of cafes and drawing rooms."

"The Left Bank" is particularly illuminating on publishers and publishing. During the Occupation the French published a yearly average of 6,379 titles, a staggering figure when compared with the American wartime average of 9,452 titles, given the difference in populations, the amount of paper available and the relative difficulties of production at that time.

The year the Germans took over the whole of France, 1943, was a peak season, with close to 8,000 titles on the lists. The French publishers' association could issue a statement about its "civilizing mission" while accepting a blacklist of authors and a ban on Jews, even subject matter. Calmann-Lévy, a house founded in 1836, was placed in the hands of an "Aryan committee." During their tenure, the French carpetbaggers...sold off everything of value," including letters from Flaubert, both Dumas, Sainte-Beuve and George Sand, Louis Aragon, publishing a novel early in the war, "permitted Gaston Gallimard to change his unsympathetic German characters into Dutchmen." We are collaborating, and that is a guarantee of survival," said Pierre Drieu La Rochelle, who took over the *Nouvelle Revue Française* during the Occupation and ran it as a Franco-German literary organ.

In the dismally uneven settling up that followed the war, collaborating publishers, who still had stocks of paper allotted by the Germans, went on as before, while the impoverished underground press, emerging after the Liberation, could not even reprint publications

that had been clandestinely produced during the Occupation.

A writer's future depended not so much on what he had written but on that impalpable Paris mixture of gossip and rumor, of likes and dislikes, of swimming too deep or too close to the surface. The writer might be jailed, or exiled, or find that his publisher, as a rule, even more deeply involved with the enemy, suddenly had no time for him. Drieu La Rochelle, having lost his "guarantee of survival" shot himself; Robert Brasillach, the writer for the political weekly *Je Suis Partout*, was shot by a firing squad, thereby wiping out the sins of a good many contemporaries. Some who had survived by applying every form of ambiguity human conduct can devise came out of it as leaders of a new generation. Some changed camps, on tip-toe; others went on smiling and changed salons ("Arrest Cocteau?" a French police official is supposed to have said. "C'est une danseuse.")

A new blacklist of authors appeared. Sartre and de Beauvoir approved. "Vengeance was vain, they felt, but certain people had no place in the new world they were trying to build." That use of "certain people" should have made the blood run cold, given the history of the year before, but the Left Bank was in favor. Left to right, from one decade to another, an extreme of political whim (the basic sometimes, of authority) seems to represent no more than an efficient cleaning squad. But then, they had been calling for new brooms since the 1930s — Hitler's broom, Stalin's broom. To Charles Maurras, who saw the Germans as "the divine surprise," the broom was to sweep away democracy and the Jews. In a mindless conversation that Lottman cites, a journalist from the revolving *Je Suis Partout* sees, in the *Café Flore*, "an incredible assembly of Jews and half-breeds," and Léon-Paul Fargue confides that he hopes for the defeat of France, for it will mean getting rid of the Jewish playwright Henry Bernstein.

It must have been difficult to decide how thick the line ought to be around the clean new world. Probably one impassable frontier should have been traced against those who had turned someone in, given a name. Marcel Jouhandeau's wife, Elise, once wrote a letter to the Germans, denouncing the editor and publisher Jean Paulhan as a secret resister and friend of the Jews. (Referring to the incident, Lottman mentions only "the wife of a writer," perhaps in a tacit desire to spare her memory.) The Jouhandeaus are dead, and so is Paulhan. The only person living is the German officer who received the letter and hushed the matter up; had he not done so, Paulhan might have died in a concentration camp and Elise Jouhandeau might have been asked to explain. Perhaps not; sleeping with a German officer seems to have aroused more postwar indignation than betraying a friend. No wonder those

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Mavis Gallant, in Fact and Fiction

by Ann Duncan

PARIS — "It is just Dreyfus and I who live here now," Mavis Gallant says with a laugh as she glances around her Left Bank apartment. Quite simply one of the best short-story writers in the English language today, Gallant has also been working for the last 10 years on a nonfiction study of Alfred Dreyfus, the French army captain who was wrongfully accused in 1894 of furnishing military secrets to Germany.

The book, which she calls the risk of her life, draws on her abilities as a fiction writer, Gallant explains. She has published six collections of short stories, most of which first appeared in *The New Yorker*, and two novels.

The Dreyfus project also taps her skills as a former professional journalist and her intimate knowledge of the French. Gallant was a successful feature writer for a now-defunct weekly newspaper in her native city of Montreal before she moved to France 32 years ago at the age of 27 to see if she could make a living as a fiction writer.

For the Dreyfus book Gallant launched into the research by phoning every Paris listing in her personal telephone book to ask for leads. "In no time I had a long list of sources because everyone knows somebody who knows somebody who knows something," Gallant says. "A thing like that the French are marvelous at because it interests them and they want to tell me if she could make a living as a fiction writer."

The technique paid huge dividends. She obtained some of Dreyfus' letters and other personal documents that had never been published.

Gallant also managed to strike up a warm relationship with members of the Dreyfus family, particularly his daughter, Jeanne Lévy, who died last year. "They said they weren't open to every Tom, Dick or Harry," Gallant notes about the family. "They have been so misquoted in the past."

She also spoke with several people who had never before been approached about the Jewish officer's courts-martial, imprisonment and subsequent exoneration. "But I was a reporter, don't forget, and historians quite rightly go to the archives."

The Dreyfus book is now in its third and final rewrite — "I suddenly saw it in a different light" — and she vows that it will be ready for publication this year. "Otherwise my publisher will never speak to me again and that would be the end of a long friendship," she adds with the wry laugh that punctuates her conversation.

The book will not present any startling new conclusions about the Dreyfus case, she says. "Perhaps the only value this book can have is a woman's point of view — a woman a novelist — just another look at it differently because I'm more interested in people than issues."

Her other recent nonfiction works are "The Events in May: A Paris Notebook," excerpts from her daily journal about the riots that shook France in May, 1968, and "The Affairs of Gabrielle Russier: Things Overlooked Before," a devastating look at how the French courts and society condemned a 30-year-old school teacher until she committed suicide rather than face further legal action for allegedly corrupting a minor, her 16-year-old lover. Gallant also reviews books about France, such as Herbert Lottman's "The Left Bank" — a review reprinted here from *The New York Times*.

The themes of injustice, the underdog, women's struggle for equality and the origins and extent of cruelty that a society can inflict on some of its members recur time and again in both Gallant's fiction and nonfiction.

From her earliest collection of stories, "The Other Paris" (1956), to her latest, "Home Truths" (1981), the characters that keep cropping up in her writing are expatriates, travelers, rootless people who are out of joint with their native cultures and countries. Her own experiences — she has traveled widely and not lived in Canada since she crossed the Atlantic more than three decades ago — have obviously served her as a writer. But she is hard-pressed to say precisely where she gets her ideas for her stories.

"It seems almost organic: I have never been able to explain it," she says. "But I know that I see visual situations. They're people in a situation... They come with their names, their voices. They just spring to life."

After that, she explains, she writes and rewrites numerous drafts of the story until she has achieved her twin goals of "absolute clarity" and "no superfluous fat."

It is a slow process — "Even a book review takes a long time but I don't know any other way of doing it" — and she is a relentless editor. The result is a dense style; the reader can never gallop through one of her stories, which may explain in part why she has never achieved a broad-based appeal but has earned the reputation of being a writer's writer.

"She is terrifyingly good," Margaret Atwood, a Canadian poet and novelist, once said. "Mavis Gallant's insights into her characters are achieved with breathtaking economy and tightness of detail." Her sto-



Mavis Gallant

ries are built of the purest sentences I know, and they will endure," agreed another Canadian writer, Clark Blaise.

Over the years, Gallant has been snubbed by her native Canada, whose often catty and parochial literary community has accused her of "selling out" by living in Paris and publishing the bulk of her work in the United States. Since last fall, however, Canada seems to have had a sudden change of heart. She was made an officer of the Order of Canada, the country's second highest honor, is to be writer-in-residence at the University of Toronto in 1983-84 and will have her first play produced by a Toronto theater this fall.

Still it is her fiction that she always comes back to, saying she has enough story ideas to last her until she is 100. "I have to squash them because I have to finish this or that," she says. "My life will never be long enough to do everything I want to do, and that's sad."

Vercors, Voice of the Resistance

by Mary Blume



Jean Bruller/Vercors

rated was, as Herbert R. Lottman says in his book *The Left Bank*, "dismally high." Only publishing houses that collaborated were permitted to remain open and while some writers refused to publish during the Occupation, others could not resist the temptation. There was also the famous belief that the German war machine left room for "good" Germans. "Le Silence de la Mer" was used by the notorious collaborationist author Pierre Drieu de la Rochelle would be in trouble.

Vercors' doubts that his book influenced any collaborators and is still astonished that it found immediate favor with the general public. He had little faith in its success that upon publication he shipped most copies to the unoccupied zone, believing it was too late for Paris. Of course the book had its detractors:

The slim Russian writer Ilya Ehrenburg denounced it as the work of a provocateur, written by a Nazi to support the Gestapo's insidious propaganda campaign.

"When I saw him on the street, he saluted me. I found myself ignoring him. The second time, the same thing. After that, it became impossible to greet him even if I had wanted to."

In "Le Silence de la Mer" Bruller/Vercors has the troubled old man say, "I cannot deliberately offend a man without suffering, even if he be my enemy." That, he says, is what happened with his German officer. The offense was not deliberate: It became necessary.

The book was written with a specific aim, to warn French writers of the dangers of showing sympathy to Germans, however "correct." The number of French intellectuals who collabo-

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Continued on page 6W

Ranking the World's Hotels

NEW YORK — In a poll, 100 international bankers rate the Oriental Hotel in Bangkok as the best in the world, with the rest of the top 10 comprising two hotels in Hong Kong, two in Zurich and one each in Tokyo, Singapore, Madrid, New York and Paris.

The bankers listed a total of 40 of their favorite hotels around the world for the survey by Institutional Investor magazine. The Oriental was followed by the Okura, Tokyo; Mandarin, Hong Kong; Shangri-La, Singapore; Dolder Grand, Zurich; Ritz, Madrid; Peninsula

Hong Kong; Carlyle, New York; Bauer au Lac, Zurich, and Ritz, Paris.

In the list of 40, New York and London were tied with four favorite hotels each, followed by Tokyo and Paris with three each.

This is how the bankers rated the hotels from No. 11 to No. 40:

Vier Jahreszeiten, Hamburg; Claridge's, London; Plaza Athénée, Paris; Vier Jahreszeiten, Munich; Connaught, London; Hassler Villa Medici, Rome; The Manila, Manila; Madison, Washington, D.C.; Berkeley, London; Meurice, Paris; Lotte, Seoul; Imperiale, Vienna; Richmond, Geneva; Four Seasons, Toronto, and Sacher, Vienna.

Also: Imperial, Tokyo; Wentworth, Sydney; Grand, Taipei; Palace, Tokyo; Inn on the Park, London; Camino Real, Mexico City; Park Lane, New York; Ritz-Carlton InterContinental, San Francisco; Des Bergues, Geneva; Mark Hopkins Inter-Continental, San Francisco; Regency, New York; Ouro Verdi, Rio de Janeiro, and Principe & Savoia, Milan.

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International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Burghausen (tel: 5324/2656) — May 24-26: "Die Schneiders" (Lieblich); May 23: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare); May 25-27: "Danton's Tod" (Büchner). • Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.55.50) — To July 25: "Paris 1960-1980" exhibition. • Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90) — May 23: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, "Die Heimkehr des Tobias"; Carl Mälzer conductor (Haydn); May 25: Kuchi Quartet; Haydn, Beethoven, Brahms, Wahn Solid (Beethoven, Tchaikovsky); May 26: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Antoni Ros-Marí conductor, Angelina May cellist (Heppner, Haydn, Mozart); May 28: Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, André Previn conductor (Purcell, Haydn, Mahler, Bruckner). • Opernhaus (tel: 5324/2656) — May 23: "Don Carlos" (Mozart); May 24: "Der Rosenkavalier" (Strauss); May 25: "Il Seraglio" (Mozart). • Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.71.51) — May 22-24: "Orlando paladino" (Haydn). • Volksoper (tel: 5324/2657) — May 24, 26, 29, 31: "Kiss Me Kate" (Cole Porter).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, National Opera (tel: 218.12.66) — May 22, 25, 27, 30, June 1, 4, 6: "Cendrillon" (Jules Massenet); John Nelson conductor.

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.59), Art Gallery — To June 20: "Aftermath: France, New Images of War 1945-54," paintings and sculpture by French artists. • Royal Albert Hall — May 27: London Baroque Orchestra (Bach); Barbican Theatre — May 29, 31, June 1 and 2: "All's Well That Ends Well" (Shakespeare); The Pit — May 22, 24, 25: "A Doll's House" (Ibsen). • British Library (tel: 636.15.44) — To Jan. 16: "Democracy in English and Welsh Art," exhibition of paintings in manuscripts.

• British Museum — To Sept. 19: "Excavating in Egypt," exhibition of finds from the village to city in ancient India." • Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08) — To June 10: "In the Image of Man," exhibition of Indian art. • Kensington Exhibition Centre (99 Kensington High St.) — May 26-28: "London Wine Trade Fair '82." • London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61) —

Sharps and Flats

JAZZ, ROCK AND POP

BRUSSELS, Forest National — May 24 at 8:30 p.m.: State Quo. • COPENHAGEN, Lorry Nite Club and Restaurant — May 22: Delta Rhythm Boys.

LOCARNO, The Casino — To May 31: Vera Love.

LONDON, Odeon Hammermith (tel: 748.40.81) — May 22-23: R.B. King, Jon Lee Hooker and Bobby Blue Bland. May 27-29 and 31: Ry Cooder.

• Queen Elizabeth Hall (tel: 521.51.91) — May 23: Dixie Ellington Anniversary Concert featuring Adelaide Hall.

• Ronnie Scott's (tel: 439.07.47) — May 24-29: Stone Alliance featuring Del Alas and Geno Perle.

• Olympia (tel: 228.55.50) — May 26-29: Charlie Daniels.

MUNICH, Grüns-Kreuz-Haus — May 24: "Theater im Olympiahalle" — May 23 at 9 p.m.: Elton John.

PARIS, Casino de Paris (tel: 72.26.22.22) — May 24-26: John Lee Hooker.

• Cléments de la Bièvette (tel: 52.65.05) — Through May 25: Dusty World Swings; May 26-June 1: "Dixie Land Jamboree" featuring Eddie Condon.

• Stork's and Germaine — May 24 in Offenbach; at the OPC-Stadion, May 30, Dortmund; at the Westfalenstadion and June 1 in Berlin at the Waldbühne.

• Al Di Meola — May 22 in Hanover; at the Musikfesthalle; May 23 in Düsseldorf at the Philharmonie. May 24 in Berlin; at the Deutsches Theater; May 25 in Berlin; at the Philharmonie and May 27 in Frankfurt at the Alter Oper.

— Frank "la Bratka"

May 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29: "Swan Lake."

• Museum of London (tel: 600.36.99) — "London Lives 1680-1780," exhibition.

• National Portrait Gallery (tel: 734.15.52) — To Aug. 22: "Bill Brand Portraits," photography exhibition. To June 13: "Artist's Work," exhibition.

• National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52), Olivier Theatre — May 22, 24, 25 and 26: "Guys and Dolls" (Loesser).

• The Orangey (tel: 633.17.07) — May 23: Hanson String Quartet (Mozart, Kodály, Debussy).

• Queen's Gallery — "Kings and

Queens," exhibition from the Royal Collection.

• Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.34.71) — To Aug. 15: "Summer Exhibition," exhibition of works by living artists.

• Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — May 22: Vladimir Horowitz piano.

May 23: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin conductor (Schubert, Brahms, Paganini); May 26: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Malcolm Birns piano (Tchaikovsky).

• Royal Opera House (tel: 240.12.00) — May 25, 29, June 2: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner); May 22: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky); May 24, 28, June 1: "Simon Boccanegra" (Verdi); May 27, 31, June 3: "Pelléas et Mélisande" (Debussy).

• Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72) — Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet — May 26: "Otelio" (Verdi).

• Serpentine Gallery (tel: 402.60.75) — To May 31: "Living the Arts of India," craftsman's work in the classical and folk traditions.

• Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13) — To May 22: "The Indian Artists." To June 27: "Turner and the Sea." To June 6: "The Print Collection: A Selection."

• Theatre Royal Drury Lane (tel: 836.81.08) — May 26: "The Pirates of Penzance" (Gilbert and Sullivan).

• Victoria and Albert Museum — To Aug. 15: "The Indian Heritage." To Sept. 10: "The 18th-century Woman," a show by the Costume Institute.

• Museum of Modern Art (tel: 856.61.00) — To June 29: Giorgio de Chirico exhibition.

• Museum of American Folk Art (tel: 561.24.74) — May 27-Sept. 19: "The Chalk Menagerie," exhibition of chalkware.

• National Academy of Design (tel: 369.48.80) — To July 4: American still life by Raphaelle Peale, John Felt and others.

• National Museum of Natural History (tel: 840.82.83) — From May 25: "The Jeweler's Shop" (Popa John Paul II).

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• Queen's Gallery — "Kings and

weekend

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Hong Kong Meals: Dim Sum, Lose Some

by Patricia Wells

HONG KONG — Hong Kong has been described as 3 million people and 3,000 restaurants surrounded by land and water. Where does one begin? It would be nice to be able to say what was once said of Paris: You can't have a bad meal. The contemporary reality is that you can eat poorly in both world capitals; the consolation is that one eats less badly in Hong Kong and Paris than in other cities.

Confessing a personal passion for food that's hot and spicy as well as subtle and flavorful, I headed straightaway in Hong Kong for restaurants featuring the highly spiced Sichuan cuisine. One could do worse than dine at Kam Kwong, an absolutely simple, unpretentious little restaurant on the Kowloon side. Here everyone begins with a small platter of cold and peppery pickled cabbage, the kind designed to burn the palate and stimulate the appetite. So not as to overwhelm the dish is served with a companion platter of cool, soothng vinegared cucumbers, offering

China's Choice for Kublai Khan

by Susan Pierres

GUILIN, China — Ying Ruocheng, one of China's favorite actors, is a fine match for Marco Polo's description of the Mongol emperor Kublai Khan: "He is a man of good stature, neither short nor tall but of moderate height. His limbs are well fleshed out and modeled in due proportion. His complexion is fair and ruddy like a rose, the eyes black and hand-like, the nose shapely and set squarely in place."

But it was more than typecasting when Ying was chosen for the role of the Great Khan in the international television spectacular "Marco Polo," the first film venture involving China, Italy, the United States and Japan. Halfway through the yearlong shooting schedule, the role had not yet been cast. Plenty of international stars had been angling for the part, but their Chinese deemed it appropriate that their great leader be played by a Chinese actor. The Italian producer, Vincenzo Labella, insisted that the actor speak English at least well enough to mouth his lines.

When Labella met with Chinese authorities to make the decision last summer, both had the same Chinese actor in mind: Ying Ruocheng. Labella had heard about him from playwright Arthur Miller, who met the actor while traveling through China to work on a book with his wife. At 52, Ying was the right age for the part and his English is impeccable.

His father headed the foreign languages department of the Catholic University of Peking and Ying majored in English literature and learned to speak the language fluently at Peking's prestigious Qinghua University. He approaches the character of the Great Khan with historical sensitivity. "Chinese audiences will be very shocked at the sympathetic portrayal of Kublai Khan in 'Marco Polo,'" he says, "because to most Chinese, 90 percent of whom consider themselves ethnically Hans, the Khans are still barbarians, aggressors, who came to trample China under their iron hoofs."

"Actually, Kublai was a great emperor, as emperor go. He was more sophisticated and enlightened than Genghis. He was also more civilized in that he allowed his people to settle down from their nomadic plundering ways and develop as a stable society, a nation."

Kublai realized that the Chinese civilization was a higher one than his own, and he did everything within his power to bring his people into that civilization and take the best from it. He even studied the Chinese classics, which eventually led his appointees running his vast empire to believe he was betraying them by becoming too Chinese."

Ying has other projects beckoning him now that "Marco Polo" has had its premiere on U.S. television before being screened internationally. He has translated Shakespeare into Chinese as well as parts of the Complete Webster Dictionary. "All the words concerning the theater and the history of drama," he says.

"Believe it or not, it took two years of my spare time to do that." He would like to translate into English "some of the more worthwhile modern Chinese plays, which are very little known in the West. I think someone in my position should try to do not the sensational things, but rather lay the groundwork for a fuller understanding between our cultures."

As an intellectual with many foreign friends in Peking, and access therefore to a relatively rich circulating library, Ying had read a great deal before finally reaching the West. "Even the names of the streets were familiar to me. Still, I found everything slightly dizzying. Simple things like the pigeons in Trafalgar Square, I'd read about and seen pictures of them. But

As part of this ambition, Ying will be making three trips to the United States this year, to publicize his film, to lecture and perhaps to act. After graduation from Qinghua University, he joined the Peking People's Art Theater, where he spent the better part of the next three decades. In 1976, he went to the magazine *China Reconstructs*, but two years later was "borrowed back" by the troupe for a revival of *Laoche's Teahouse*. There were other interruptions, namely the Cultural Revolution.

"From 1968 to 1971 I spent most of my time living in a cowshed. Every actor, every writer in China was accused of doing something. We were banned, secluded, made to write confessions, self-criticisms. Our whole theater was sent to a commune in the country, and that was some experience. At least we were kept together. Luckily, we were not far from Peking on a farm called Cadres School. Anybody who was not a worker or a peasant was automatically a functionary and therefore a cadre, so we were also called cadres."

"During this period there was absolutely nothing to do in the theater. Ostensibly, we were all pounding rice. I'm very good at it. We also sat around making beautiful kites. I liked working with my hands and, in my spare time from criticizing Confucius and Lin Biao, I built a beautiful bookcase which you can see in my home. I'm very proud of it."

The worst part of the Cultural Revolution was the mental anguish. I don't want to be high-sounding, but when one has worked for years as I had in the theater and then sees all that being trampled in the mud, it's very disappointing. We first thought it was just another passing movement, that it would soon pass away. But by the third or fourth year it began to be a drag.

There were ups and downs in degree of emotion, and nobody knew what was going to happen next. Then in 1971 Lin Biao crashed in his plane in Outer Mongolia. That raised all sorts of hell. The army people who were sent to take care of us didn't know what to do. After all, he was their commander-in-chief. So we were then left alone and we enjoyed ourselves.

"I think if a man is wise enough, something peaceful always comes of any experience, however traumatic. Those years in the country-side in certain ways we enjoyed very much. There was a lot of camaraderie. It also helped the short-story writers and playwrights because before the Cultural Revolution they had no experience like this to write about. So writers blooming these last three or four years are quite good."

The dangerous thing about the Gang of Four led by Jiang Qing was that most of them were young, which meant that if they succeeded we would have had this around our necks for many years. Their arrest and trial was the only way to give us artistic freedom again."

In 1980, Ying left China for the first time to lecture in Britain, then spent six weeks touring the United States as an official interpreter, and eventually took the play "Teahouse" to West Germany, France and Switzerland.

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Ying Ruocheng.

when you're actually there and they're on top of you the sensation is quite different.

"You read about big buildings, then you think 'Maybe we don't have 100 stories, but I've seen 60 stories, it shouldn't be too different.' But then it is different. In China big buildings are the exception. But when you're in Manhattan, in the middle of that, it's enormous and all around you. My feeling was 'Wow, man could do this! I think everybody should be proud that man could do this, that man has such power in his hands.'

"You see, I was brought up with a kind of intellectual disdain for these things, that the big city, huge buildings, are supposed to be ugly, capitalism at its worst. And in the last 20 or 30 years this was reiterated all the time, that the sunless streets is where the capitalists behind their windows, I suppose, are plotting the ruin of mankind."

"But when I got there, my impressions were completely different. And I felt proud of man, that man could do this. This was not supposed to be elegant, but I felt there was beauty and strength and grandeur in it. I'm not supposed to feel that way. So this is a very unorthodox view as far as a Chinese is concerned."

Santa Fe Is Hot — and Bothered

by Dan Balz

SANTA FE, N.M. — Out East, Santa Fe is hot. You can't turn around without running into magazine articles raving about Santa Fe or ads displaying fashions of the Southwest or some friend telling you that Santa Fe — not Key West or Aspen or Ketchum, Idaho — is the place to be. Out here in the land of oceanic sunsets, Indian antiquities, Hispanic missions and adobe architecture, the residents are both tired of all this publicity and a little amused by it.

One recent evening, the Santa Fe arts establishment gathered in the basement of a local hotel for an auction to benefit the annual arts festival. There were no tourists here, for this is part of Taos' Santa Fe. Various non-artists have donated works of so-called art and everyone is throwing money at them.

But at one point, the bidding for an odd-looking white assemblage begins to drag, and the auctioneer, a master at hypnotizing not only the art but also the crowd, can't resist tweaking the locals: "In New York City, God knows what this would be worth — and I think you know what I mean," he says to an eruption of laughter.

Back East, the merchants have discovered Santa Fe with a vengeance and are relentlessly promoting their own visions of it. Ralph Lauren came here on vacation and returned to New York with his southwestern style. Much of the cosmetics industry is enamored of the earth tones of the desert.

During April, Lord & Taylor turns over its Fifth Avenue store in New York to an extravaganza of the Santa Fe Look in fashion, furnishings, food, art and crafts. The promotion includes the Santa Fe Face developed by Elizabeth Arden. "It's a very natural look," says Peggy Kaufman, the store's vice president for public relations. "It was easy to do the Nantucket and Charleston faces [two earlier promotions of Americans], but for Santa Fe it was much more difficult." That's because there are Hispanics, Indians and Anglos in Santa Fe, and to a makeup artist, those are not exactly similar palettes.

Some local residents think all this chic is running the town.

"People came here before because of attitudes and lifestyle," says Nancy Applegate, who owns a bookstore in Santa Fe. "It was word-of-mouth. Now they're coming for status and appearances. It's the whole beautiful-people crowd."

Canada," and another photo of several young Hispanics and a low-rider automobile, which the council said "perpetuates a stereotype that is not indicative of the true nature of the culture of our community."

No one officially condemned Esquire magazine for a cover story it ran on Santa Fe last year, but that article was even more offensive to some of the natives because it portrayed Santa Fe as a hip, modern-day paradise.

"Great Women, Great Weather and Plenty to Do," said the cover.

"Esquire made Santa Fe out to be very chic," says Linda Durham, a local gallery owner. "It made it seem a very shallow place.

It's not, it's where writers come, serious people. It made Santa Fe seem like it's a place where people come to snort cocaine and park their Jags in front of the Pink Adobe," a popular local restaurant.

No one here will admit that Santa Fe is chic. Quite the contrary. "It's no Riviera," says Lee Fredericks, who runs a catering business in Santa Fe. There are no truly great restaurants, no real night life, few of the amenities of a jet-set hangout.

Nancy Applegate remembers the day things began to go sour in Santa Fe. It was at one of the mid-week cocktail parties that mark the busy social life of the community. Applegate arrived from her bookstore dressed in typical Santa Fe fare: jeans, a ribbon shirt and lots of silver jewelry. "The only non-Anglo was the bartender," Applegate recalls. "I was the only person under 60. And it was all new-comers, people who had been here two or three

years or less. Several of them complained to the hostess about my lack of courtesy for dressing the way I was."

She shakes her head. "Santa Fe has never been that way."

Applegate's lament is not uncommon in Santa Fe these days, for there is a feeling among some residents that all the attention the city has gotten is attracting people for the wrong reasons.

There is no denying the attraction of Santa Fe, beginning with its natural setting at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet. The thin air is addictively fresh and the skies are almost always clear, intoxicatingly blue. The land and sky are an ever-changing contest of color and beauty. The climate is nearly perfect most of the year, and on many summer nights the air is cool enough to require a blanket for sleeping. There are even changes of season through the year.

Adobe architecture, with its soft edges and earth tones, creates a timeless visual atmosphere in the city. Although true adobe is no longer practical, most new buildings — museums, hotels, the Federal Building and many homes — are done in the adobe style.

In summer, thousands of tourists are drawn by the arts that flourish here. The Santa Fe Opera is nationally recognized and performs in a striking open-air theater a few miles north of the city. In addition, Santa Fe is known for its chamber music group, its film festivals and theater. There are also more than 100 private art galleries, making Santa Fe a major art center in the United States.

But it is more than the climate and the arts that make Santa Fe so appealing. It is the rich heritage of the Indian and Spanish populations — the annual fiesta in September is more than 250 years old — and the live-and-let-live attitude of people here that over the years has drawn celebrities seeking anonymity, children of the counterculture seeking solitude and modern-day dropouts looking for a peaceful place to land. Three cultures — Spanish, Indian and Anglo — coexist in this city of 50,000 situated in the northern New Mexican mountains.

Santa Fe is special in terms of lifestyle, attitude, in terms of what matters," Applegate says, standing in her small, well-stocked bookstore. "Most of us care about Santa Fe, and we want to share it with people who come. But we don't want it to be Disneyland. People with any kind of ties hate to see it misrepresented, hate to see it become the chic place for reasons that aren't valid, that are just superficial."

The town is becoming more stratified than it's ever been. There are a group of people who want to be the elite, the nouveau riche types... Santa Feans have always been involved in civic and volunteer organizations, but most of the new people are not getting involved in that way. They're not contributing except with their backs. And I want more than that," she said.

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The Art Market: Galleries Recover

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — For the first time in the last two decades, art galleries find themselves in a position where they could conceivably regain some of the ground they have steadily lost to auction houses. The catalogs of their selling exhibitions of Impressionist and modern master painting are beginning to compare favorably with the catalogs of the "major sales" put together by the leading auction houses in this field.

Two such exhibitions are now on view in Paris, one at Daniel Malingue's gallery on the Avenue Matignon and the other at Schmidt's on the Faubourg Saint-Honoré. Both include a small number of remarkable works and a larger number of good if less-impressive paintings. The most striking case in point is perhaps that of Malingue's gallery because the improvement in quality and interest over the exhibition he staged last year is spectacular.

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Otherwise, the chances are that bidding will go just so far and no more. The major change characterizing the market of the 1980s as opposed to that of the 1960s is that, by and large, "private" vendors and buyers have become as good as professionals when it comes to assessing the value of the picture. They follow sales, read market reports, study exhibition catalogues, know which work is important and which is not.

Says Malingue: "Nowadays, in this business, we often miss a deal by a 10-percent margin. Vendors know exactly how much they want. If they offer the offer they get is a bit weak they are turned off."

With typical Dali self-confidence, he has represented himself as a tiny figure in the same pose and garb as Vermeer's, facing a Sahara desert. Further away in the middle distance stands a small child in sailor costume, depicting the same Dali, this time as a child, if we are to go by Robert Descharnes's description. At left some unexplained game covered with a sheet shimmer in the sun against a background of four cypress trees. This picture, too, has an unusual story with a strong American link. It was acquired by Cyrus L. Sulzberger in 1934 at an international exhibition held in Pittsburgh in 1934 at the Carnegie Institute and was still Sulzberger's when shown in New York at the Gallery of Modern Art in late 1965-early 1966.

Both are typical examples of works that had lately shown an increasing tendency to be negotiated via auction houses rather than through galleries.

Lower down in the financial scale there is what I consider to be the best landscape by Armand Guillaumin to appear in the market in the last five years. Probably executed around 1878 when Guillaumin was working in the Impressionist manner, it is in a vastly different mood, subdued and melancholy, and surprisingly anticipates the color scheme and atmosphere of Gauguin's Pont Aven period a decade later.

The dealer Schmit, for his part, has done a little better than last year. The Juan Gris Cubist still life is unforgettable; a Renoir portrait of a woman seen sideways, head and shoulders, is a great Renoir, and a dozen other paintings of a high caliber are worth a trip for anyone seriously concerned with the art of the period.

In short, in those two galleries alone there are at least as many interesting works at plausible prices as there were at Christie's and Sotheby's spring sales taken together.

One might object that the final selling price at auction is determined only when the auctioneer's hammer falls. But this is not quite so in real life. With the current generalization of reserve prices set by vendors, the minimum price at which a work must be sold is indeed predetermined.

Last March at the Marcus Miros sale held at Sotheby's, more than two thirds of the paintings in value went back to the owner because they failed to match his financial ambitions. In this case the minimum prices

were clearly not considered plausible in a majority of cases by those who sat in the room. This means that the dividing line between the selling technique of a gallery and an auction room is becoming blurred.

With Malingue's selling technique, the line virtually evaporates. Maline gives increasing importance to works of art consigned to him for sale precisely as they might be to an auction room. An excerpt of his terms of sale printed in the catalog reads (in his own English version): "The seller will benefit from the following advantages: Full payment immediately following the sales. The gallery's commission will be approximately 10 percent. A complete insurance by the gallery at the average selling price. All costs for transport, customs formalities and cleaning... if needed and with the seller's agreement — free of charge..."

That leaves only one significant difference between selling by auction and through a gallery. The auction theoretically ensures competition. It leaves open the possibility — never the certainty — of a price considerably higher than the "reasonable" price. This happens once in a while. It is most likely to apply to top works that are enviable enough to get millions and a handful of millionaire collectors racing for it.

Otherwise, the chances are that bidding will go just so far and no more. The major change characterizing the market of the 1980s as opposed to that of the 1960s is that, by and large, "private" vendors and buyers have become as good as professionals when it comes to assessing the value of the picture. They follow sales, read market reports, study exhibition catalogues, know which work is important and which is not.

Says Malingue: "Nowadays, in this business, we often miss a deal by a 10-percent margin. Vendors know exactly how much they want. If they offer the offer they get is a bit weak they are turned off."

The market is "amateur" is making things difficult for the trade; added to the dearth of works for sale, the picture business has become very tough. Maline points out that there are fewer dealers in the running than two decades ago when he started. The statement is even more valid if "bedroom dealers" — unregistered and unlicensed — are taken into account. In his estimate, the severe 1974 slump wiped out three quarters of the brokers, official and unofficial, who went about peddling pictures to dealers.

In Paris two galleries can be said to be seriously specializing in Impressionists and modern masters — Malingue and Schmit. A third one, the Huguette Berès gallery, deals simultaneously in this field and in Japanese prints of the highest order. Another gallery, Hervé Odermat, occasionally has 19th-century works but the emphasis is on modern and above all on contemporary masters. And that is about it.

This elimination process has brought the dealers' technique still closer to the auction-house system. By being fewer in number and very much more in the limelight, they come under closer scrutiny. In the present circumstances — a recession that can no longer be questioned — they enjoy two advantages in their competition with auction rooms. First, the dealer is not forced to lose him. If truly clever, he is a more impartial arbiter.

Together with the difficulties encountered by auction houses, this state of affairs means that galleries are no longer on the losing side. A new balance of strength is about to be established in the market.

BUSINESS / FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 22-23, 1982

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Cockerill in Co-Production Talks

BRUSSELS — Cockerill-Sambre is holding talks with Estel Hoogovens & Klöckner-Werke on production arrangements designed to insure its future, senior officials of the steel company said Friday.

A European Economic Community official confirmed that the talks were taking place, and said the EEC Commission "considers that some such external deal is the only way out of Cockerill's difficulties." Proposals will be submitted to the commission by Cockerill by May 31.

The talks, already completed in some areas, involve arrangements for exchanges of steel products between the companies with a view to streamlining output, the Cockerill officials said. They said provision by Hoogovens of crude steel for rolling and galvanization at Cockerill's Liège plants could be one result.

Matsushita to Market Voice Chip

TOKYO — Matsushita Electric and its semiconductor subsidiary, Matsushita Electronics, will start marketing a one-chip speech recognition large-scale integration, the MN-1263, starting next month, Matsushita said Friday.

Priced at 10,000 yen (about \$42), the unit's potential applications include voice command for consumer electronic products, for working equipment in dark places and as an aid for the physically handicapped, the company said.

Bond Discusses Sale of Major Asset

PERTH, Australia — The diversified Australian mining and energy group Bond Corp. Holdings is discussing the sale of a significant asset to a major corporation, the company said Friday.

Stock market sources in Sydney and Perth said there is a strong possibility that Bond will sell its 14.6 percent stake in Santos, the principal partner in the 1-billion-Australian-dollar (\$948-million) Cooper Basin petroleum liquids project, which is due to start operating next year.

Bond gave no details, however, in its statement to the Perth Stock Exchange. The company recently lost 7 million Australian dollars on the purchase and sale of a 13.3 percent stake in Simplicity Patterns.

Peugeot Won't Pay 1981 Dividend

PARIS — Peugeot will not pay a dividend for 1981, the automaker said Friday. Its 1980 dividend was 8 francs (now about \$1.30). The company said it expects an consolidated net loss to rise to more than 2 billion francs in 1981, from a 1.5-billion-franc net loss in 1980.

Peugeot said it paid last year's parent company profit of 164 million francs into reserves, in a continuing effort to improve its financial situation.

GM Sees 1982 Sales Improvement

DETROIT — General Motors sees a significant improvement in car and truck sales before the end of this year, primarily because of the income tax cut scheduled for this summer, and the company plans no further across-the-board layoffs of white collar workers, GM Chairman Roger G. Smith said Friday at the annual meeting.

In the 1982 first quarter, GM had U.S. factory sales of 906,000 units, compared with 1,16 million a year earlier. For 1981, factory sales were 3,894 million compared to 4,07 million in 1980. Mr. Smith noted that salaried employment has been reduced by 27,000 over the last three years and said that GM's toughest cost-cutting steps are now over.

Meanwhile, industry figures released Thursday show that car production will not hit the 2-million mark until next week — nearly a month later than last year — and even though 1,000 Ford and Chrysler workers are going back to work next week, at least 250,000 remain on temporary or indefinite layoff.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Treasury Aide Assails Money-Supply Growth

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A high-level U.S. Treasury official sharply criticized recent growth in the money supply Friday, just two days after Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker defended the higher-than-expected growth as the result of technical factors.

Norman Ture, undersecretary of the Treasury for tax and economic affairs, told the congressional Joint Economic Committee that the recent increase in the money supply threatens a resurgence of inflation that could jeopardize prospects for U.S. economic recovery.

He said rises in the M-1 money supply — currency in circulation and checking accounts — have been erratic since September and have amounted to an average annual rate of about 8.5 percent. Mr. Ture said the growth of the monetary base has been even greater during the same period.

He said the figures suggest that the United States "is likely to see continued growth in the money stock... at an unwarranted high rate for several months to come. I think that spells resurgence or possible resurgence of inflationary pressures."

Mr. Volcker said in Chicago late Wednesday, however, that he believes money growth is now reasonably on track, suggesting that the Fed may not need to hold credit as tight as some analysts had feared.

M-1 has been above the Fed's target range this year. Some market participants have thought the Fed would have to keep credit very tight to bring M-1 quickly back within its target growth range.

But Mr. Volcker said that the rapid growth in M-1 this year was probably due at least partly to technical factors, and that the Fed therefore does not believe that M-1 is now "out of line with our purposes." Other money measures have amounted to an average annual rate of about 8.5 percent. Mr. Ture said the growth of the monetary base has been even greater during the same period.

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SPORTS

Teltscher Ousts Dibbs From the Italian Open

From Agency Dispatches

ROME — Eliot Teltscher beat Eddie Dibbs, 6-2, 6-2, on Friday to reach the semifinals of the Italian Open tennis tournament. Teltscher, seeded fourth and the highest seed left in the tournament, will play Pablo Arraya of Peru in Saturday's semifinals. Arraya upset Wojciech Fibak, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Mats Wilander, a 17-year-old Swede, gained the semifinals with a 6-1, 6-1 victory over Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia. Wilander was to be paired against Andres Gomez of Ecuador, who eliminated Jose Higueras, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.

Teltscher, ranked 10th in the world, had won the favorite here, polished off Dibbs in 90 minutes in a center court match at the Foro Italico. He took complete control from the start with a pressuring game from the baseline on the slow clay courts, playing long and then stunning Dibbs with perfectly executed drop shots.

In the first set, he broke Dibbs in the fifth game to take a 3-2 lead, and then again two games later to wrap up the set. Dibbs appeared to gain strength in the second set, but Teltscher hung in against him, finally breaking his serve in the fifth game to set the stage for his victory.

Wilander, seeded 14th, said he played his best tennis ever in his match against Smid. But the

youngster has been making steady progress since being ranked around 300 a year ago. He beat Gomez his opponent in the semifinals, indoors in Milan in March.

"Everything went beautifully, it was the best match I ever played," he said after ousting the more experienced Smid.

A consistent hard hitter with a two-fisted backhand, Wilander has been compared to Bjorn Borg, who won the title at Rome when he was 17. But Wilander is modest about the comparison.

"It's difficult to be compared to Borg because he's the best player ever," Wilander said.

And although their games are similar, Wilander asserted that he did not model himself after Borg.

Gomez, 22 years old, also has played impressively here, coming off victories over Ilie Nastase, Yannick Noah and Higueras, who eliminated Vitus Gerulaitis in the quarterfinals.

Gomez kept the ball moving against Higueras and displayed an array of passing shots when the Spaniard ventured to the net.

By beating Fibak, Arraya eliminated a seeded player for the second time in the tournament. Earlier this week, the 20-year-old Peruvian, who was born in Argentina, ousted second-seeded Johan Kriek in straight sets.



Tom Brookens, the Tiger third baseman, robbing Oakland's Fred Stanley of a hit.

Herndon 5-for-5 as Tigers Rout A's

United Press International

DETROIT — Mike Ivie hit a pair of two-run homers and Larry Herndon went 5-for-5 to support the seven-hit pitching of Milt Wilcox and lead the Detroit Tigers to their eighth consecutive victory, an 11-3 triumph Thursday night over the Oakland A's.

Ivie hit his first home run of the game in the first inning off Tom Underwood (1-3) and his fourth of the season to greet reliever Bob Owsinko in the middle of Detroit's five-run fourth inning.

Wilcox (3-2) walked five and struck out four in pitching his third complete game of the season.

Herndon's perfect night at the plate included two triples and an RBI, and Kirk Gibson drove in three runs and scored twice as the Tigers recorded 17 hits.

"I tried to play my game and be consistent and get that extra ball back which put pressure on me," Herndon said. "I tried not to think that I was playing the top seed, I just concentrated on playing the ball."

Red Sox 11, Mariners 2

At Boston, Jim Rice knocked in five runs with a three-run homer and a double, and Rich Gedman added a three-run homer to lead the Red Sox to an 11-2 rout of

Seattle. Carl Yastrzemski added a home run for Boston and knocked in another run with a single. Yastrzemski scored the 1,740th run of his career, tying him with Honus Wagner for 15th place on the all-time list.

Brewers 4, Angels 1

At Milwaukee, Don Money hit a two-run double to highlight a three-run first inning, and Moose

Cardinals 6, Padres 3

In the National League, at San Diego, Dave LaPoint scattered eight hits over seven innings to help St. Louis beat San Diego, 6-3.

Giants 3, Pirates 1

At San Francisco, Joe Morgan singled home two runs in the eighth inning to lift San Francisco to a 3-1 victory over Pittsburgh.

Cubs 8, Dodgers 3

At Los Angeles, Ferguson Jenkins pitched a six-hitter in leading Chicago to an 8-3 triumph over Los Angeles.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE East

	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	21	15	.567
New York	21	17	.523
Philadelphia	19	18	.514
Montreal	19	19	.507
Pittsburgh	19	20	.492
Chicago	14	22	.421

West

	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	23	12	.655
San Diego	19	17	.525
Los Angeles	19	18	.514
Houston	17	21	.442
San Francisco	17	22	.424
Cincinnati	7	21	.273

AMERICAN LEAGUE East

	W	L	Pct.
Detroit	24	12	.667
Boston	22	13	.645
Montreal	19	18	.533
New York	17	19	.476
Baltimore	14	20	.444
Toronto	13	21	.400
Cleveland	13	21	.400

West

	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	24	12	.667
California	24	14	.655
Kansas City	20	18	.526
Seattle	20	19	.520
Texas	17	24	.415
Minnesota	13	23	.393

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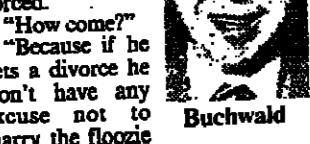
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ART BUCHWALD

Collecting Acrimony

WASHINGTON — The latest census has revealed there are still more people who are married than there are divorced. The only surprise was how many people are still married, but are not living together.

I know one named Marjory. She is a friend, and she told me at lunch the other day that she and Archie had been separated for seven years, but had never been divorced.



Buchwald

"How come?"
"Because if he gets a divorce he won't have any excuse not to marry the floozie he's living with."

"Do you mean to tell me Archie is using you to protect himself from having to marry somebody else?"

"That is exactly what he's doing. I heard from friends that he keeps telling everyone that I won't give him a divorce. He portrays me as some kind of vengeful ogre who refuses to give him his freedom."

"And he doesn't pay you for that?"

"Pay me?"
"Of course. He's using you so he doesn't have to make another permanent commitment, and you should be compensated for it."

"How do I do that?"

"You have to ask for acrimony."

"Is there such a thing?"

"Well, the courts don't recognize it, but that doesn't mean you can't ask for it. I should think you would be entitled to \$1,500 a month from Archie in acrimony payments, as long as you stay married to him. That's a cheap price for him to save himself from an other marriage."

"How do I get him to pay it?"
"You go to him and say Archie, unless you pay me acrimony I'm going to tell your girlfriend I'm willing to get a divorce any time you want it."

Hermitage to Be Expanded

United Press International

MOSCOW — The Hermitage museum in Leningrad, already incorporating five buildings, will be expanded through neighboring buildings, Izvestia reported. Izvestia did not say how many would be added. The museum's collection totals 2.6 million works.

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"He'll blow his top," Marjory said.

"Let him. But when he cools down he'll realize it's cheaper to pay you than to get a divorce and marry somebody else. Don't you see where Archie is coming from now? He has the best of both worlds. I'll bet you every time he tells his girl what an obstinate dragon lady you really are, he's laughing all the way to the bed."

"Do you think \$1,500 is enough?"

"You could make a deal with him. For \$1,500 you'll just keep silent. But if Archie wants insurance, you could ask for \$2,000 a month, in which case you'll promise to go around and tell everyone that you'll only give Archie a divorce if you want to get married again. And if he wants to pay the full acrimony fee of \$2,500, you could announce you were converting to Catholicism and Archie could only get a divorce over your dead body."

"He'll accuse me of blackmailing him."

"It's not blackmail. It's marital support. If he wants to keep you as a wife for his own nefarious purposes, he has to support you as a wife."

"Suppose he misses an acrimony payment?"

"Then you put out the word that you are going to start divorce proceedings. If he really doesn't want to get married again he'll beg, borrow or steal the money to keep you from going through with your threat."

"Do you know anybody who is collecting acrimony now?"

"I know at least half a dozen women. They were all treated as doormats until they asked for acrimony. One lady I know gets \$3,000 a month, and all she has to do is send her husband a registered letter every 30 days telling him that under no conditions will she grant him a divorce. It's one of the happiest separations I've ever seen."

The only thing you have to be careful of is when you get a visit from the 'other woman' and she begs you to give your husband up. I know one wife who gave in, and instead of getting \$2,000 a month in acrimony, she was only awarded \$750 a month in alimony, and since her husband had to marry the other woman he claims he can't even afford that."

Recent studies show that the part of a bird's brain that controls its vocalizations is the front of the skull and corresponds roughly to the human cortex. The males of almost all songbird species are the principal vocalizers, and the male forebrain, which control their song output, have been found to be larger than the forebrains of females.

The work of Fernando Nottebohm, director of the Rockefeller station, others show that the larger the forebrain, the larger a bird's song repertoire tends to be. They also found that the forebrain expands in size just before the arrival of the mating and nesting season, when extensive singing and calling are necessary for identification and to attract mates, establish territories and warn of possible dangers.

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Brainier Birds Do the Singing

By Bayard Webster
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a six-foot-tall cage at the American Museum of Natural History here, a startling flit from perch to perch, casts a quick glance at a visitor and says, "Hi Sam! Hi kid!" Not quite Bogart, but very human.

The abilities of this bird and of some of its cousins to imitate human speech — in fact, to mimic a great variety of other sounds with uncanny precision — is now the focus of attention for biologists and ornithologists in many parts of the world.

How is it, they want to know, that these creatures, in captivity and in the wild, can accomplish such virtuosity in sound with a primitive vocal apparatus and a brain about the size of a grape?

Captive crows might imitate the squawk of a hen, a dog's whine, human laughter, captive mynas, the neigh of a horse as well as human speech. Some exotic birds, such as the birds of paradise and bowerbirds of New Guinea and Australia, can imitate automobile horns, the sound of falling gravel and the "thunks" made by woodcutters fell-

roughly similar to the bird's syrinx but more complex, produces relatively simple sounds. But then important changes in time and pitch, caused by the positions and articulating movements of the tongue, cheeks, mouth and lips and the resonating effect of the hollow sinuses of the facial structure.

Crawford Greenewalt writes in his book "Bird Song: Acoustics and Physiology":

"There appear to be no physiological resources available to the bird which would produce the infinitely variable and complex resonating cavities available to humans."

Scientists suppose that birds must make better use of the syrinx than humans do of the larynx, to produce their various and elaborate sounds without the facilities available to humans.

The syrinx does have two resonating membranes, and in many birds they can be independently controlled, enabling the bird to produce two different notes simultaneously. But this factor does not account for the ability of parrots and mynas to so precisely imitate the human voice.

Wesley Laney, Lamont Curator of Birds at the American Museum of Natural History, notes that parrots, members of the Psittacinae family, have relatively primitive syrinxes and do not mimic other birds in the wild. They learn their few shrill calls from their parents or other parrots.

Even though the parrot can mimic the human voice, it seems to need a motive for doing so. Marler and Evan Balaban, a research associate at the Rockefeller field station, said that social stimulation is part of a bird's learning process. Without it, birds will not learn other species' sounds and utter them.

"Mynas and parrots only begin to learn human speech sounds under certain social relationships," Marler said. "To get a myna bird to talk you must intrude on its social life." Such intrusions might include feeding the bird by hand, and, in effect, having the bird imprint with its owner, almost as if the owner were its parent. "What this really means," said Marler, "is that you get the bird confused as to its own identity."

A former wife of William Wiley is suing the chewing gum magnate for \$55 million in community property for their seven-year marriage, which was annulled in 1978. Joan Wrigley, 42, of St. Petersburg, Fla., is suing the three-married 49-year-old Chicago multimillionaire in Los Angeles because Wrigley has also established residence in Southern California, said celebrity divorce lawyer Marvin Mitchell. Wrigley divorced his first wife, the former Alice Heater, shortly before marrying Joan. He married Julie Ann Barnes last fall.

PEOPLE

Henry Moore Sculpture

Sold for \$1.2 Million

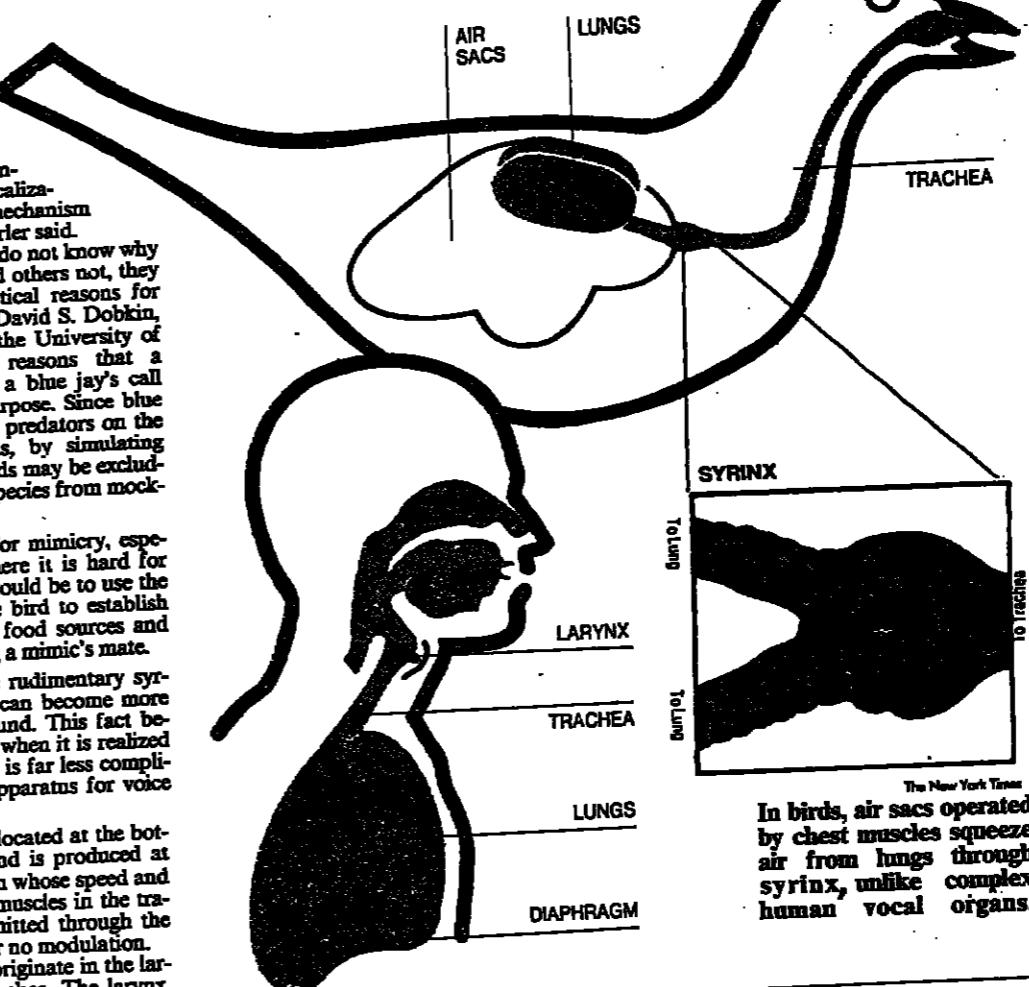
Sculptor Henry Moore's "Reclining Figure" was sold for \$1.2 million at a Sotheby's auction in New York, setting a new record for a living sculptor. The 75-inch-long chiseled sculpture, completed in 1946, was bid for by an unidentified English dealer, according to a Sotheby spokeswoman.

A former wife of William Wiley is suing the chewing gum magnate for \$55 million in community property for their seven-year marriage, which was annulled in 1978. Joan Wrigley, 42, of St. Petersburg, Fla., is suing the three-married 49-year-old Chicago multimillionaire in Los Angeles because Wrigley has also established residence in Southern California, said celebrity divorce lawyer Marvin Mitchell. Wrigley divorced his first wife, the former Alice Heater, shortly before marrying Joan. He married Julie Ann Barnes last fall.

Officials of the William Saroyan Foundation announced that half of the famed writer's ashes will be interred at Yerevan, the capital city of Armenia in the Soviet Union. The son of Armenian immigrants, Saroyan, a Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist and playwright, died in his native Fresno, Calif., on May 18, 1981, at the age of 72. Alena Y. Jaschinski, of the Saroyan Foundation said, "The delegation headed by San Francisco lawyer Robert Davis, attorney for the Saroyan estate, and Fresno State University professor Dickran Kouyoujian will carry the ashes to Armenia."

Prince Charles and his wife Diana, Princess of Wales, have hired a butler who used to work for the Duke and Duchess of Windsor when they met. Bing Crosby, the American crooner who died in 1977, Buckingham Palace named their new butler as British-born Alan Fisher. A spokesman said the butler is still working for the royal couple a few days ago at their London home, Kensington Palace, where 20-year-old Diana is expected to have her baby in July.

The American Society of Magazine Photographers honored Mme. Meissels, who produced widely used combat photographs from El Salvador and Nicaragua, as photo-journalist of the year.



In birds, air sacs operated by chest muscles squeeze air from lungs through syrinx, unlike complex human vocal organs.

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